FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Robeson County has now *another* Company fully organized and officered as follows: Condary Godwin, Captain, William H. Hartman, 1st Lieutenant, Raibon Stegall 2d do., Moore T. Sealy 3d do.; together with 86 privates. To the officers of this company, too much praise cannot be awarded for the energy and determination which they evinced in forming the Company, and it must be a flattering compliment to them to have been elected by the unanimous vote of the Company voluntarily cast. The Company is known as the "Robeson Rip Van Winkles" and now seems anxious and *determined* to aid in defence of their mother State whose NAME they have adopted. The Company has acted up to the requirements of the *military powers that be*, and this day has been tendered to the Governor of the State.

Whilst a majority of the Company would doubtless prefer defending North Carolina from the invasion of Lincoln's *brutes*, they are however *soldiers*, and *whenever* or *wherever* called, the "Robeson Rip Van Winkles" will *then* and *there* be found—*wide awake* at that. Your correspondent is familiarly acquainted with all the officers of this company, and knows that they are all *plucky* ones." ROBESON.

Sept. 4, 1861.

A Hero in the Battle of Cross Lanes.—A young soldier, writing from Floyd's command, dated the 26th ult., the day of the battle of Cross Lanes, thus speaks of one of the participants in that battle:

"While I write, there is a young man, who is the hero of the day. His clothes are perfectly riddled. He got surrounded by the enemy; but, getting behind a tree, he dared them to take him. One fired at him, cutting his cartridge box off, and almost instantly another one shot the lock of his musket; when, drawing his revolvers—two six-shooters—he killed both and wounded several others. He is a surgeon by profession, and says that he was in the thickest of the fight. He pitched in, and after finding that he had fought himself out of his scrape, he thought it time to commence his professional duties, and took two arms off, besides dressing a good many wounds and cutting out some four or five balls."

Abe's wife and Billy Seward.—William H. Seward reached Albany on Wednesday evening last, and proceeded immediately to Auburn, accompanied by Mrs. Abraham Lincoln. Times are becoming rather ticklish about Washington for the distinguished personages.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—Richard S. Freeman was arrested yesterday while on his way to New Hampshire to purchase a shoe pegging machine for Georgia, and sent to Fort LaFayette.

Forty thousand dollars belonging to Southerners was seized yesterday in the Park Bank.

Cotton is brisk. Sales of 4,000 bales at 20½ cents per lb.

Running the Blockade.—CHARLESTON, S. C., Sept. 1.—A brig, laden with coffee, ran the blockade to-day. She was chased by a Federal steamer, but arrived safe in port. Another vessel, with fruit, has arrived inland.

News for North Carolina.—The following paragraph will convey interesting information to the people of North Carolina. They are indebted for it to the New York Herald of Thursday last:

The Boston Traveller has a letter from Salisbury, N. C., which states that four members to the United States Congress have been elected in that State. The writer says that the people of North Carolina are fast throwing off the secession yoke, and that they will soon be sufficiently strong to announce without fear their determination to take a stand for the Stars and Stripes. There is a Union League throughout the State, which embraces many thousands of loyal men, and to them is attributed the reaction which is now taking place.

We learn from a letter received by a friend in this City, that there is much sickness in the 11th, Col. Kirkland's regiment. The regiment is encamped eight miles west of the Manassas Railroad. The diseases were for the most part contracted on Bull Run. Col. Leach, the Surgeons, and the Chaplain have been sent off for treatment, all of them being sick.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The 25th and 26th Regiments.—The 26th regiment of volunteers commanded by Col. Vance, left their encampment near this place on Monday morning last for the seacoast. We think it probable that the 25th, commanded by Col. Clingman, has also been or will be ordered to the coast.
Raleigh Standard, 4th.

Hon. Thos. L. Clingman has been elected Colonel of the 25th Regiment of N. C. Vounteers. We had taken up the idea that Mr. Clingman was so near-sighted he couldn't discriminate between a man and a handsaw fifty yards! But we must have labored under a mistake. We were also ignorant of his military genius—it never once occurred to us that being a Congressman qualified him most admirably to lead an army in the field. Every man to his own liking, as the old woman said when her husband kissed a cow in mistake for her. But if ever we go into a battle let a military man lead us, and one too who is no "snob" in the tactics. "Big titles," such as Congressmen, Judge, &c., never yet fitted a man to command armies. But Clingman may be an exception. Hope he is. For the Lord's sake let him fight if he will—with the epaulettes, if he won't fight without them—any way, as the Indians say in the 'green corn dance.'—*Milton Chronicle.*

Hon. T. L. Clingman accepts the position tendered him as Col. of the 25th Regiment N. C. Volunteers, now stationed at Asheville.
Salisbury Banner.

A Heroine's Sacrifice.—A young lady of Georgia has been heard to declare that she could not go to fight for the country, but she was willing to allow the young men to go, and die an old maid, which she thought was as great a sacrifice as any body could be called on to make.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 5, 1861.

THE STAND AT HATTERAS.—There seems to be a disposition to underrate the staunch resistance made at Hatteras Battery. People are too apt, especially in reverses, to look only to the result, and forget, in lamenting the defeat, acts of bravery equally as praise worthy as those which, under more favorable circumstances, have worked out the glorious successes of the past. But where has there been a nobler fight than that at Rich Mountain, in which we were defeated, and where an exhibition of steadier coolness and valor, with as hopeless prospects, than that at the little battery on Hatteras? Is it necessary to excuse our brave soldiers and the defeat by putting in, as some do, a plea of deficiency of drill and discipline? If those who are ready to make such excuses will but compare the forces engaged on each side, we think they will find nothing wherein to condemn the men who did the fighting, even granting them to have been most experienced artillerists. The enemy had over 100 guns, 64 pounders most of them and rifled, with an effective force to work them and for landing of from 4 to 12,000 men. We had 14 smooth bore guns, the largest of them 32 pounders, with a force of 600. The guns were poorly mounted on little more than a sand-bank. With the largest fleet ever seen on the American coast and, at the very least, seven times as many men and seven times as many guns, and those rifled and of great calibre—with this force to contend with, it was the part of prudence to have abandoned the battery, (and it is well known that our troops could have done so on Wednesday night with entire safety,) but with a resolution amounting to rashness, the six hundred determined to hold the point to the last. And nobly did they do so, until literally shelled into a surrender. When we know that our men sustained at such fearful odds a bombardment for a day and a half,—a bombardment of shot and shell declared on all hands to have been the most terrific ever witnessed on this continent and mostly from without the range of our inferior pieces—surely we are wanting in gratitude and a proper appreciation of true heroism, if we do not add praise to our regrets, rather than yield a point to our enemies by attempting to excuse the reduction of a sand-battery by the powerful force that assailed it.

OUR STATE AUTHORITIES.—We have not been inclined to give much expression to our own feelings of astonishment and indignation at the condition in which our coast has been left, inviting attack and insuring conquest. We are not sure that we could do much good in that way. But our readers are entitled to see what is generally thought on the subject. And so we have copied the plain speaking of the Wilmington Journal and the Raleigh Standard, about these Democratic officials. We find in a Virginia Democratic paper (the Examiner,) a letter from Portsmouth, Va., in which it is said,—

"Blame, deep and damning, must attach to those who have had confided to them the defence of that important locality—the Military Board of the North Carolina Convention—that is, if the report that not a gun had been placed in position is true. Warning upon warning had been sounded from this quarter and elsewhere with respect to the designs of the Yankees, and I am told that ordnance and engineers were ordered and sent there two months since. As offering insight into the miserable management of affairs in North Carolina latterly, this same authority alleges that at one of the fortifications, where a fifteen-gun battery had been planned and completed, detachments of only two companies had been stationed—and they so unused to such artillery service as scarcely to be able to distinguish between a ramrod and a caisson. Pretty condition of things for the Military Board to have tolerated."

We might extend our extracts, particularly a very severe article from the Salisbury Banner, (Democratic.)

VIRGINIA INDIFFERENCE.—When we consider that upwards of 20,000 North Carolinians are in Virginia, helping to drive the vandals from that State; that many of them have shed their blood and endured hardships little short of death itself; it is not pleasant to notice the signs of indifference to the calamity which has befallen North Carolina in the invasion of her territory and the killing and wounding and capture of nearly a thousand of her citizen soldiers, not by any fault of her people, for 30,000 of them have rushed to arms and more are coming every day, but by the unpardonable inefficiency of those in power, who seem to have been put in power for no reason but because it was necessary to pension them.

Two of the Richmond papers, the Examiner and the Dispatch, have indulged in remarks on the subject which are in the highest degree outrageous to every feeling of North Carolinians, manifesting a want of that feeling of brotherhood which a common cause ought to have inspired, to say nothing of the presence of thousands of North Carolina Volunteers on the soil of Virginia. The Examiner commences its leading Editorial article on the subject as follows:

"Neither the Southern public nor the good people of North Carolina have any reason to be disturbed by the news from Fort Hatteras."

And in subsequent papers it has remarks scarcely less exceptionable.

And the Dispatch is not much less insulting. It would have us "bear our reverses with all the equanimity becoming the cause we are engaged in." "If the enemy had not landed at Hatteras, the probability is that he would have landed somewhere else. So far as we are concerned, it is as well that he landed where he did as anywhere else. *Somewhere* he was sure to land." "So far from feeling despondent, we should be glad to see these expeditions. They split up the forces of the enemy, and weaken him on the vital point."

We do not want anybody to feel despondent; but we are not content to see Virginians make light of our calamities, with 20,000 of our men in her borders, to assist in driving the common enemy therefrom. The enemy's possession of Hatteras is a great calamity to the most productive and wealthy portion of our State; and we are not sure that some of the blame therefor does not attach to the Confederate government, which, if it had not taken charge of the defences there, ought to have done so long ago.

We copy from the Richmond Whig, in another column, an article of a very different tenor from those we have noticed above, and evidently a reply to them.

NERVING THE ARM.—Several of our exchanges are calling upon the public not to be discouraged by the late disaster at Hatteras, for that we must expect some reverses, &c. &c. These appeals are totally needless. Instead of being discouraged, the only feeling that we have heard of, is one of increased firmness and determination. The vandals are on our soil, and they must be driven out.

Last week a prominent gentleman of this State, a delegate to Congress, had a conversation with a distinguished member of the Confederate Government, during which he mentioned several facts relative to our State and our defences, to which the reply was, in substance, that the information given by the delegate differed widely from that given by the State authorities, who represented things as all right and nothing more wanting.—*Wilmington Journal.*

ONE OF THE POLITICIANS.—It has lately come to our knowledge that the Hon. Samuel J. Person, who is a member of the Legislature, receiving pay as such of $90 a month, also holds a military office, (not a fighting office, but a Quartermaster, or something of that kind,) which pays him a further sum of $185 a month. Moreover, that this same gentleman has long held the highly responsible place of Chairman of the Joint Committee of Finance of the Legislature; but that a few days ago, he declined further service as Chairman, and Jonathan Worth Esq. was saddled with the extremely onerous and unpopular duties of devising the ways and means of raising the revenue to carry on the war, and of fixing upon some plan to make effective the ad valorem Ordinance of the Convention, an Ordinance which, however unpopular with some, *must be* made effective, or the taxes upon land and other descriptions of property except slaves will be unendurable. And yet again, that this same gentleman has been a prominent candidate for a seat in the Confederate Senate.

We don't know what other people may think of all this, but for ourselves we are free to say, that in our opinion, one who has been a Judge of our Superior Courts, and therefore is familiar with the Constitution and Laws, does violence to his oath in the Legislature to support the Constitution, when he holds his place as a member of the Legislature and another place of trust and profit at the same time. (See section 4, article 4, of amendments to the State Constitution.) Further, that so rampant a secessionist as he has long been, might have been rather looked for in the ranks at $11 a month, than in a snug non-combatant office at $185.

Still further, that to be a member of the Legislature and a non-combatant Colonel, with aggregate pay of $275 a month, might satisfy the ambition of any ordinary gentleman. And yet further, that the last thing a statesman ought to have done, was to abandon the Finance Committee in this its time of sore need, and to leave the State finances to flounder on under the management of Jonathan Worth, (who, let us add, with rare integrity, capacity and industry, has been the most abused man in North Carolina by the party which now calls upon him to take the responsibility of devising the ways and means.)

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE SPECIAL MESSENGER?—Our Legislature did a noble thing on Saturday the 24th ult., by passing through both Houses in one morning, a bill to send a special messenger to our glorious but suffering First Regiment, with one month's pay, they having had not a cent of pay up to that time, and many of them being greatly in need. We took it for granted that the messenger started on the same day, as fast as steam could carry him. Will the reader believe—it is almost incredible—that up to the 1st—eight days after the law passed—nothing had been seen or heard of messenger or money by the poor soldiers? What does this mean? The Legislature sometimes repeals laws at the same session at which they were passed, but we feel sure that in this instance it was in earnest, and really intended to relieve those who had gone to fight its battles as well as their own, and who were suffering from sickness and want in the camp. If the law was not repealed, as we suppose it was not, did the Governor send the Special Messenger? If so, when? And what became of him?

CAMP LIFE.—It is against the rules to write letters from camps for publication, and even to write at all about important military movements, in contemplation. The reasonableness of this rule is so manifest that we have refrained from publishing much that is interesting in our almost daily letters from Camps—Yorktown chiefly. Some of our latest letters contains information that cannot do hurt, and may interest our readers. The first is dated Ship Point, Aug. 29:—

"We have been fortifying ever since we came, and when we shall get through I can form no idea. Each company furnishes 30 men for eight hours' work each day—of course dividing the 30 into spells, 15 minutes work and 30 rest. Owing to causes not necessary to explain, the same 30 do the work every day. I am glad to work again; for the complete idleness of the few days before we left Yorktown was irksome, and more injurious to the men's health than even too much work. We do things by extremes. Fortunately, we don't go to this work until after breakfast.

Col. Hill has not yet returned. I do not know what ails him, but it is reported that he is very low. [We learn that he passed through Raleigh on Monday last, on his way back to his post.—OBSERVER.] Colonel Lee has been back at duty for some time, and commands us here, under a Col. Mallory, who is in charge of the post, and had some Virginia troops here when we came. Dr. Graham is up and hard at work again. I do not think Yorktown unhealthy. To my eye; it is as healthy a place as any in the country. The trouble was in the filth and close packing of so many thousands of men, the hard work at bad hours, and lack of the spirit ration. I understand that the chief Hospital there now is an excellently kept place—as good as a Hospital can be. *Our* Dr. in chief (Hines) has been and is in charge of it. As Surgeon to the Post, we have lost his attention except to such of our men as get into the Hospital with the others. The place was not of his seeking, nor did he desire to keep it. But he had to obey orders.

I do not think it very probable that *we* shall have any more fighting; nor indeed that any is likely on the Peninsula during our time. *Cui Bono?* They have not the force to take Yorktown, nor we to take Old Point. So we keep each other in check. By the way, the reason *we* have been exempt from marching up and down the road lately, is a point of military etiquette, as strong as law. We had a battle and won it. Before being sent into or in search of another, the other troops must have a chance for the same honor. The same point was worked out at Manassas.

Aug. 30.—All is quiet here, except our spades. No signs of an enemy, who, we hear from pretty reliable sources, has turned his attention to North Carolina, and made a successful demonstration on our coast. We are all anxious to be on our own soil to do our fighting; but of that there is no chance, I guess.

"Sept. 1.—The news from North Carolina has led to a petition to the Confederate States government to order us to the new seat of war, signed by every officer of the Regiment except one, and it will go to Richmond to-morrow by Maj. Lane. We are so far out of the way that I fear there is no chance of gaining our suit. If we are to fight, all would prefer it in North Carolina, and to most of us it would be a great gratification to be in any part of the State.

"The North Carolina Paymaster has not yet made his appearance. I do not know who made the statement about our pay in the Legislature; but he was mistaken. It was no fault of our officers that we have not been paid. The rolls *were* in the Adjutant General's office; and from them our bounty money was paid in May last in Richmond. Perhaps they have been lost? Any way, we shall be glad to have the pay, when it comes, or whence it comes."

CONTRIBUTIONS.—Among the acknowledgments at Richmond for sick and wounded soldiers, we see $25 from J. Dickson, Wilmington, and 192 doz. eggs from Jas. Kyle, Fayetteville.

THE LEGISLATURE.—We have not heard of the election of Senators as yet.

On the bill to divide the State into ten Congressional districts, Mr. Hall moved to insert Duplin and Sampson instead of Richmond and Harnett, in the 4th District. Rejected.

Mr. Faison moved to strike out Duplin and Sampson from the 3d District, and insert Cumberland and Harnett. Lost.

The Speaker presented a communication from the Public Treasurer, in reply to Mr. Bridgers' resolution of inquiry. He states that he has borrowed of the Banks of the State about $1,767,839. He thinks he can possibly obtain from all sources about $500,000 more. The Sheriffs so far have paid in upwards of $118,000, &c.

Mr. N. C. Faison of Sampson offered a resolution authorizing the Governor to send troops to Hatteras, and if necessary to arm the members of the General Assembly and send them also.

Mr. Liles moved to strike out all except that portion which required the members to arm themselves and go. Adopted. The resolution was then rejected.

The Standard brings the proceedings, (which are very dull,) only up to Saturday.

MR. WOODY'S HORSE.—This animal is likely to become as famous as "Amy Darden's horse," to obtain pay for which, the said Amy, of Edgecombe county, N. C., is reported to have petitioned Congress for scores of years, say from soon after the Revolution till some time during the present century, when her importunity prevailed, she was paid, and forthwith "dropped the subject." Mr. Woody's account of his trials at the "Circumlocution office," (or rather offices,) must have amused our readers, but it did not amuse Col. Branch, "Q. M. and P. M. Gen'l," who denies very indignantly, that Mr. Woody ever saw him about his claim. Col. Branch has thus unquestionably exonerated himself from all blame about it.

It seems that Mr. Woody's memorial was written, and his name signed to it (forged, Col. Branch says,) by Mr. Jas. H. Moore, Principal Clerk of the House of Commons. The Colonel intimates that the dignity of the House calls for some action about its Clerk.

ANOTHER BASE SLANDER.—The Standard exposes a slander started against the Rev. Wm. P. Taylor of Chatham, as true a son of the South and of the State as exists. Somebody has charged that *he* was the Methodist Preacher of the name of Taylor who gave the enemy information, and joined them, at Hatteras. The slandered gentleman "has been in his seat in the House of Commons ever since the Legislature has been in session—never was at Hatteras, and it is likely never will be."

The Fayetteville Observer, in endeavoring to throw discredit upon our remarks in reference to the tents supplied by Mr. Morehead, by attributing them to political rancor or personal ill-feeling, simply exposes its own motives and impulses, while it wholly fails to understand or characterize ours. This is, no doubt, too fully understood to require further remarks from us.
Wilmington Journal.

And the Journal affects to think that the above is an answer to our questions whether the tents were furnished agreeably to contract! We consider it a plain admission that they were, and that therefore, if any one is to blame, it is the official who made the contract with Gov. Morehead.

NORTH CAROLINA GENERALS.—Of the Generals at present in service, the following are natives of North Carolina, viz: Polk, of Raleigh, Holmes, of Sampson County, McCulloch, of Halifax County, Gatlin, of Lenoir County, and Zollicoffer, of Halifax County.

Gen. McCulloch was born near "the Marsh Store," in the county of Halifax, and is a kinsman of the Jones's, Littlejohn's, Eppes's (of Virginia, the widow and children of the late Hon. Jno. W. Eppes,) and Burton's, of North Carolina and of Texas.

SALT.—A friend has presented us with a sample of fine salt, made a few days ago at Mr. Nath'l Fowler's, on Masonboro' Sound, near Wilmington, by boiling. 2 quarts of Salt were made from about 10 gallons of water, after 6 hours' boiling.

We are glad to hear that some gentlemen in that locality are going into the business upon a larger scale, for which purpose they are having pans made at Hart & Bailey's works in Wilmington.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Raleigh, on Thursday night last, William Mason, son of Berry Mason, of Chatham, a private in Capt. Yorke's company, aged about 28. He was in the battle of Manassas, where he fought well, but exhaustion and privation made him sick. After partially recovering, he started home in charge of a friend who had been sent for him, but became suddenly worse before reaching Raleigh, and died there, within 20 miles of his home. At Camp Pickens, Manassas, Va., on the 20th ult., John W. Bassinger, of Rowan, aged 20 years; and James L. Hendricks of Forsyth, aged 24 years, of typhoid fever, caused from measles and exposure; also on the 21st Henry W. Crooks, of Ohio, who lived in Salisbury for several years, aged 26. All of Co. K, 4th Regiment N. C. State troops.

At Camp Fisher, Va., on the 29th ult., J. W. Elexson, of the Granville Grays.

Wm. H. Matthews of Harnett county, 4th Serg't of Co. A, 5th Reg't State Troops, died at Charlottesville, Va., of measles, on the 8d ult. He was in his 25th year.

J. A. Walthall, Adjutant of the 11th N. C. Regiment, died at Warrenton, Va., on the 27th ult., aged 21.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

The following have been received since last report:—Mrs. M. B. Gilchrist, 2 Blankets, 4 pair Drawers, 2 Shirts. Mrs. Wilkinson, 1 Blanket, 1 Quilt, 2 Pillows and Pillow cases. A friend to the cause, 1 pair Blankets, and 1 pair Socks. Mrs. M. A. Buie, 2 Blankets and 2 pair Socks. Mrs. E. W. Willkings, 4 Blankets. Mrs. Laura Ottarburg, 3 pair Socks. Mrs. P. Taylor, 2 Blankets. Miss Laura M. Taylor, 3 pair Socks. Miss Alice Taylor, 3 pair Socks. Mrs S. J. Tomlinson, 2 Blankets, 2 pair Socks. Mrs. Rev. Neill McDonald, of Rockfish, 2 Blankets, 2 pair Socks.

HECTOR McNEILL, Shff.

RETALIATION.—The Lincoln Congress having passed an act to confiscate all Southern property; the Confederate Congress has met this infamous legislation in a proper spirit. They have passed, says the Richmond Examiner, a "Sequestration Act," which makes all Yankee lands, tenements and hereditaments, goods, chattels, rights and credits within these Confederate States, a vast fund, out of which the losses of our people by Yankee vandalism, are to be paid. It puts the whole machinery of the Confederate Courts into immediate operation for the sequestration of the enemy's property. It sweeps the South of all and every species of Yankee property, places it in the hands of receivers, where it is to be held for the reimbursement of the losses of our citizens. The sequestration act extends to all debts owed by our people to Northern merchants, and excepts only State and Confederate stocks. The act makes it the duty of every good citizen to hunt up and report Yankee property to the proper officials.

Contributions for the Camps.—We are pleased to learn that the Government has made arrangements for the transportation to the camps of all stores and articles privately contributed for the soldiers, at the public expense.—*Richmond Examiner.*

Confederate States Stock.—We understand that subscriptions to the amount of $11,000 have been sent to the Commissioners at Raleigh from this place; $10,000 of which was taken by the Hillsborough Savings Institution.—*Hillsboro' Recorder.*

LATEST WAR NEWS.

THE INVASION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Federal Account.—We have received the Federal accounts of the expedition to the coast of North Carolina, and its results, which, as we anticipated, is heralded as a "brilliant victory:"

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.—The Adelaide has returned, and brings news of a brilliant victory at Hatteras Inlet by Gen. Butler and Com. Stringham. The Gen. returned on board the Adelaide and proceeded at once on her to Washington, to arrange for supplies and reinforcements for further operations in North Carolina.

We have 780 prisoners, among whom are Com. Barron, Col Martin of N. C. Major R. S. Andrews (formerly of Baltimore,) of the Confederate Army, and other distinguished officers.

No one was injured on our side. Fifteen of the Confederates were killed and thirty wounded.

We have captured thirty heavy guns and one thousand stand of arms and their equipments, and three prizes, one of which is a cargo of cotton loaded to run the blockade. Also two light-boats and a large amount of provisions and coffee, two forts, and a large number of valuable books and papers, showing the designs of the Confederates.

It is regarded as a most important and successful movement and is the occasion of great rejoicing at Old Point.

ANNAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—Gen. Butler has left fifteen wounded Confederate prisoners at Annapolis in charge of Col. Morse, commandant at that station. They have been placed in the hospitals at the Naval Academy, where they are being well cared for.

The following are the articles of capitulation agreed upon. It will be particularly observed that "the officers and men are to receive the treatment due to prisoners of war:"

It is stipulated and agreed between the contracting parties that the forces under command of the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, and all munitions of war, arms, men, and property under command of said Barron, Martin and Andrews, be unconditionally surrendered to the Government of the United States, in terms of full capitulation. And it is stipulated and agreed by the contracting parties, on the part of the said U. S. Government, that the officers and men shall receive the treatment due to prisoners of war.

In witness whereof, we, the said Stringham and Butler, on behalf of the United States, and the said Barron, Martin and Andrews, representing the forces at Hatteras Inlet, hereunto interchangeably set our hands, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1861, and of the independence of the U. S. the 85th year.

S. H. STRINGHAM,
Flag-Officer Atlantic Blockading Squadron.
BENJ. F. BUTLER,
Major-Gen. U. S. Army, Commanding.
S. BARRON,
Flag-Officer Confederate States Navy, Commanding Naval Forces Virginia and North Carolina.
WM. F. MARTIN,
Col. Seventh Reg't Infantry, N. C. Volunteers.
W. S. G. ANDREWS,
Major-Commanding Forts Hatteras and Clark.

Here follows a report from the Commander of the steamer Adelaide, which had been chartered to carry 900 troops on the expedition, who states the capture of 25 cannon, 1000 stand of arms, and 715 prisoners, 11 of whom were wounded. He says five are ascertained to have been buried on the island. The Surgeon however reports that only two killed were found and these in the out-houses of Fort Clark. He supposes that many of the wounded, and perhaps all of the killed, were sent on board the Confederate steamers, prior to the capitulation. [We know that only three wounded were brought off, one of whom died before getting to Newbern.] The Commander says, "We met with no casualty of any consequence whatever." The way in which these yankees lie, may be judged by the following passage in his report:—

"The enemy's reinforcements endeavoring to land—a thousand or fifteen hundred men—they were driven back."

Now it is well known that the reinforcements consisted of only four companies, and not 1000 or 1500 men. He says the Minnesota sailed for New York on the 31st, with all the prisoners except the 18 wounded. These, except two, were carried to the Naval Academy at Annapolis. The two, who were too badly wounded to be removed, were left in charge of a medical officer at Hatteras. The following is a list of the wounded:

Willoughby Davis, aged 22, a native of N. C.—Jonesboro' Guards—wound in instep; not serious.

Wm. E. Clark, aged 17, of N. C.—Tar River Boys; wound in thigh.

James A. Coony, aged 28, native of N. C.—Tar River Boys; wound in shoulder; quite serious—doing well.

W. G. Andrews, of the Hamilton Guards—lacerated wound in left ankle; serious.

Mathias Tannager, aged 28, of the N. C. Defenders—wound in breast; doing well.

Logan Mills, aged 18, native of N. C.—Lenoir Braves; slight flesh wound of leg.

Wilson J. Forbes, aged 27, native of N. C.—Jonesboro' Guards; lacerated wound.

Henry Hines, native of N. C., aged 24—Lenoir Braves; seriously lacerated wound in left side.

Ashley Keele, aged 25, a native of N. C.—Hamilton Guards; lacerated wound in left side.

John Mills, aged 18, native of N. C.—Tar River Boys; wound in arm produced by a fragment of shell.

Gillett Rogerson, native of N. C.—Roanoke Guards—contusion of right foot; considerable swelling, but no fracture.

Francis Mooring, aged 51, a native of N. C.—Lenoir Braves—right half of forehead with a portion of anterior lobe of brain carried away by a piece of shell; wound mortal.

John Mooring, aged 18, native of N. C.—Tar River Boys—compound and cominuted fracture of the left arm, and compound fracture of the left thigh; wound mortal.

The injuries were caused by fragments of shell, which not only lacerated, but in many, if not all the cases, burned the soft parts.

He says that in attempting to land some of his men, both of the gunboats on which we depended were swamped in the surf, and both the flat-boats stove, and a brave attempt being made by Lieut. Crosby, U. S. Army, serving in the army as post captain at Fortress Monroe, who had volunteered to come down with the steamship Fanny, belonging to the army, to land in a boat from the war steamer Pawnee, resulted in the beaching of the boat, so that she could not be got off.

So here are two gunboats, two flat boats, and a boat, lost, to begin with; and then see the following:—

A special dispatch to the Baltimore Exchange says:

The Federal loss is not reported, but the steamer Harriet Lane either grounded or sunk, and will, it is supposed, prove a total loss. Her guns were thrown overboard, but still she would not float. The fleet remained off Hatteras, and the Adelaide will immediately return with water for the squadron. The total number of men engaged in this expedition is said to be about 4,500. The sand batteries captured are in a perfectly barren shore, upwards of eighty miles from the nearest habitable part of North Carolina.

It thus appears that the great victory was rather a costly affair for Lincoln. We presume that the Harriet Lane alone cost half a million.

Butler says that several shots struck the Monticello, from Fort Hatteras, "but without causing any injury, as I am informed."

When the Fort hoisted a white flag of surrender, three of Butler's officers entered it, and received from Com. Barron the following:—

MEMORANDUM.

Flag Officer Samuel Barron, C. S. Navy, offers to surrender Fort Hatteras, with all the arms and munitions of war. The officers to be allowed to go out with side arms, and the men without arms to retire.

S. BARRON,
Commanding Naval Defences of V. and N. C.

GEN. BUTLER'S REPLY.

FORT HATTERAS, Aug. 29.

MEMORANDUM: Benj F. Butler, Major General commanding U. S. army, in reply to the communication of Samuel Barron, commanding forces at Fort Hatteras, cannot admit the terms proposed. The terms offered are these:

Full capitulation, the officers and men to be treated as prisoners of war. No others terms admissible. Commanding officers to meet on board flag ship Minnesota to arrange details.

On the reception of this, the Commodore called a council of war of his field officers, and accepted the terms offered, when they proceeded to the flag-ship to arrange the details.

General Wool on Saturday issued the following:

HEADQR'S DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA, FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 31.

The commanding General has the great satisfaction of announcing a glorious victory, achieved by the combined operations of the army and navy, at Cape Hatteras Inlet, North Carolina, under the command of Commodore Stringham and Major General Butler. The result of the gallant enterprise is the capture of 730 men, under the command of Commodore Barron, and one of the North Carolina Cabinet, one thousand of arms, seventy-five kegs of powder, five stand of colors, thirty-one pieces of cannon, including one ten-inch Columbiad, a brig loaded with cotton, and a brig loaded with provisions and stores, and one hundred and fifty bags of coffee. All of which exploits were achieved by the army and navy, 800 volunteers and 60 regulars of the command.

The gallant affair will not fail to stimulate the regulars and volunteers to greater exertions to prepare themselves for future and greater achievements. Obedience, order and discipline are indispensable to maintain the interests, the honor and humane institutions of the Union.

Portions of Gen. Butler's Report to Gen. Wool—(his Report of the battle of Bethel has never yet seen the light)—are published. The wretched old sinner enumerates his force as 900, "embarked on the steamers Adelaide and George Peabody," whereas the commander of the Adelaide says that that vessel alone had 900 men embarked on her.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Gen. Butler, accompanied by Com. Stillwagen and others connected with the military and naval forces, arrived here early this morning in a special train from Annapolis. The news of the brilliant exploit on the North Carolina coast soon spread through the city, and occasioned unbounded joy among all loyal people. The Government, of course, was promptly informed of the gladsome news. The returned officers, in company with several members of the Cabinet, visited the President between ten and eleven o'clock. The result of the expedition is claimed to be the possession of the entire North Carolina coast.

The report of the Engineer-in-Chief of the Confederates was among the papers found. It stated that all the good guns at Norfolk are expended; also the whole amount of fuses.

Among the guns captured was a large ten inch Columbiad, from the Tredegar Works, Richmond, which had not been mounted.

The statement that thirty guns were taken, is exaggerated. It should be observed that while the Federal despatch claims 730 prisoners, the official report of Commodore Stringham makes the number 615. Mr. Snowden Andrews, of Maryland, was not there. He is in command of a company of light artillery, and when last heard from was at Richmond.—*Baltimore Exchange.*

The Fight at Cross Lanes.—Yesterday evening a detachment of 100 prisoners, including a Captain, Lieutenant, and *one negro*, taken at the battle of Cross Lanes, were brought to this city. 80 or 100 more are on the way. We learn from one of the guard, who was in the fight, that the battle occurred Monday morning the 26th, beginning between 5 and 6 o'clock.

The force on our side numbered about 1500, under Gen. Floyd. The enemy's force was 1000, the 7th Ohio Regiment, under Col. Tyler. The fight lasted but little over half an hour, the enemy breaking and running like sheep—Col Tyler setting the example. The loss on our side was 5 killed and 23 wounded. Of the enemy, 33 were found dead on the field and in the woods. It was believed that many more of the dispersed and panic-stricken fugitives would be taken by our scouts. A considerable amount of arms, commissary stores, &c, were secured. This inaugurates Gen. Floyd's military career very handsomely, and is the precursor of very important events on the Kanawha. Praise be to the Giver of Victory.—*Richmond Whig, 4th.*

There are now about 2000 prisoners in Richmond.

RICHMOND, Va., Sept. 3.—A serious accident occurred to-day near Abingdon, Va., on the railroad. The Aiken Guards, Capt. Brady, of the 14th Louisiana reg't, had 1 killed and 18 wounded.

Congress was in session about two hours, and then adjourned until the third Monday in November next.

Nothing of interest from the camps. It is quite cool in the mountains of Virginia, and winter clothing is absolutely needed by many of the soldiers. it is the duty of the South liberally to provide warm clothing and sustain all the movements to ameliorate the condition of the sick and wounded.

CAIRO, Ill., Sept. 2.—Gen. Prentiss has resigned, and Gen. Grant succeeds him.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 31.—Gen. Fremont has proclaimed that the State of Missouri is under martial law. Persons found with arms in their hands will be court-martialed, and that the property, personal or real, of persons who take up arms against the Federal Government, will be confiscated &c. &c.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 31.—The abolition proclamation issued by Gen. Fremont is received here with amazement.

Fortified.—The Richmond Examiner has information that McClellan has quietly fortified all the approaches to Washington, North and East as well as South.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD., Aug. 31.—The Hon. Edmund J. Pendleton, of Berkeley co, Va., had been captured by the Confederates. Mr. Pendleton was one of the most prominent Union men in that county.

Desertions.—The Washington Star complains of daily desertions of federal troops in parties of from 4 to 12.

Important from Mexico.—Lincoln's Minister, Corwin, has effected an arrangement by which the United States is allowed to invade the Southern States through Mexico. It is probable that Mexicans will join in the invasion.

Arrest of Members of the Maryland Legislature.—Hon. Thos. J. McKaig and Mr. Josiah H. Gordon have been arrested—the purpose supposed to be to prevent the Legislature from assembling.

Lieut. Wm. H. Ward, of the U. S. Navy, just from Key West, having resigned, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

NEW YORK, Sept. 2.—The Surveyor of this port has seized twenty-eight vessels owned wholly or in part by citizens of the seceded States.

WILMINGTON, Sept. 2.—The ship Gondar, from Liverpool, arrived last week at Beaufort, N. C. She was seen and chased by the Lincoln fleet, but she made good her entrance.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Sept. 2.—There is nothing in the Eastern reports but a glorification over the fall of Hatteras. Butler says that Hatteras Light may again send forth its cheering ray to the storm beaten mariner. A new department is to be created for Butler.

Georgetown in this State, was surrounded yesterday by a company of Lincoln cavalry, who took Gov. Magoffin and several citizens prisoners.

QUINCY, ILL., Sept. 1.—Great excitement prevails here. An attack is apprehended from Missouri.

Suspicious.—There is an ominous thinning out at Washington at this time. What does it mean? First went the President's wife and Private Secretary, then Welles, of the Navy, then Seward, then Bates, and now we observe Cameron has some important call away from the capital. *What does it all mean?* Is anybody else thinking of going? Is there any talk about a Scotch cap and cloak? Gen. Scott, too, who is gouty and fat and old, and who consequently would make bad time, in an emergency—is there not some call for him in New York? *Verb sap.*—*Richmond Whig, 4th.*

Earthquake.—A shock was felt on Saturday morning last, about 5 o'clock, in Wilmington, Raleigh, Salisbury and Charlotte.

Explosion of Powder Mills.—BOSTON, August 27.—The extensive powder mills, four in number, at New Denham, N. H., were blown up this afternoon, instantly killing five men. The concussion shook the country for miles around. The mills had a large contract to fill for the Government. The cause of the disaster is unknown.

MARRIED,

On Monday morning last, at 7½ o'clock, in the Presbyterian Church in this place, by the Rev. Mr. Sherwood, Capt. G. W. WIGHTMAN, of the C. S. Army, to Miss AN

From the Washington (N. C.) Dispatch.

CAPTURE OF HATTERAS.

Our commuuity was thrown into intense excitement on Friday morning last on receipt of the news that Hatteras had been captured. We had expected the attack. On Tuesday morning we left there in company with others. A first class frigate was then coming up. She was joined by others in the afternoon. On Tuesday the whole fleet, consisting of 5 or 6 large Steamers and 6 or 8 Gun-boats, arrived off the bar. Early on Wednesday morning the attack was commenced on Fort Clark. This was a small Fort about half a mile from Fort Hatteras to the North and nearer the ocean. Hatteras being on the point of land near the channel just where it enters the Sound. Unfortunately they were so located that vessels could attack Fort Clark out of the range of the guns of Hatteras. What miserable science. The gallant men who defended it, did everything that could have been done. With a heroism worthy of veteran gunners they stood to their guns for hours behind a simple sand bank, and without covering; the heavy balls of the enemy knocking away the sand as snow-drift and tearing through their ranks, and bombs dropping in their midst. Their ammunition exhausted, and the last shot fired, in the afternoon they spiked their guns, broke to pieces the gun-carriage, and in the midst of a heavy cannonade retreated to Fort Hatteras.

In the night the enemy landed large forces with batteries of flying artillery, and occupied Fort Clark and threw up other earth-works.

On Thursday morning the combat was renewed. All available force of the enemy on water and land was brought to bear on the Fort, now crowded with men. The vessels having got the range of our guns, only 32 pounders, their guns being of heavier calibre and longer range, took their positions mainly beyond our reach. We were powerless. The result, without a miraculous interposition in our favor, could not be doubtful. For hours, from sea and land, a storm of balls rained upon the Fort. Cool, calm, determined, the brave sons of North Carolina and the few heroes from other States of the South present, stood to their guns aud watched an opportunity to send death into the ranks of the invading foe. Many deeds of cool daring and unsurpassed heroism were done. The bomb-proof earth-works, it is said, at length gave way, which was in the centre of the Fort, the magazine was exposed—some say exploded, and in the midst of the falling of hundreds of bombs, without hope of succor or relief, our brave troops surrendered at 11 o'clock. Thus fell an important post; and thus 7 companies of the 7th Regiment of N. C. Volunteers, with their field officers, a company of the 2d Regiment of State troops, the Washington Grays, and several naval and artillery officers, were butchered and captured.

Who were killed and wounded, we know not. We fear to hear the list. We had many kind, loved friends in the devoted band. Rumor has it that — and — were killed at the guns or torn to pieces by bombs, but we will not publish the names till we know. Oh, mothers, wives, kindred! *hope* till you hear the fate of loved ones!

A few of the Tar River Boys, Hertford Light Infantry, Morris Guards and Washington Grays, having been detailed on other service, made their escape. A number of some of the companies were on furlough.

Serg't Gautier, Thos. Hardenbergh, Allen Grist, Jr., Solomon Dunbar, S. L. Grist, and E. B. Shaw, of the Washington Grays, under command of Serg't Gautier, gallantly and heroically bore themselves in carrying powder from the Steamer Col. Hill to the Fort in a yawl boat. Cannon balls and rifle shot whistled over and around them, dashing the water into foam, and bombs fell on every side of the boat. One shell in their midst would have annihilated them, boat and all. Too much praise cannot be bestowed on them.

The following communication was written by a young officer on board of the C. S. Steamer Ellis to send to a near relative, and not for the public eye. In seeking information to give to the public, he kindly consented that we might publish it:

C. S STEAMER "ELLIS,"
HATTERAS INLET, Aug. 29, 1861.

Editor of the Dispatch—Dear Sir:—On Tuesday the 27th instant, information reached us that a large fleet of some 13 war vessels were anchored off Fort Hatteras. This was also officially communicated to Lieut. Col. Johnson, commanding the forces on Portsmouth, with a dispatch to bring up all his available men immediately. Accordingly the troops, consisting of the 'Washington Grays', Capt. Sparrow, the 'Hertford Light Infantry,' Capt. Sharp, the 'Morris Guards,' Capt. Gilliam, and the 'Tar River Boys,' Capt., or rather now, Col. Johnson, were embarked soon as possible.

Proceeding up the Sound, we came up with the little dispatch boat 'M. C. Downing,' just from Hatteras, bringing up the intelligence that the patriotic little band of 100 men who were at Fort Clark, a little above Fort Hatteras, after making a desperate resistance, firing their last shot, had evacuated the Fort, having previously rendered the guns useless by spiking and dismounting them, and that the Vandal horde of the North, led on by a traitorous Methodist Minister,* had landed and taken possession of the Fort; that Fort Hatteras was still gallantly fighting, but was in need of men and munitions of war. The men we could easily supply, but the ammunition we had not. The Steamer then passed ahead after ammunition, and we with beating and anxious hearts eagerly waited the time when we should cheer our noble companions by our presence. Just at this time we saw the Steamer 'Winslow' approaching with plenty of ammunition, and the following officers on board: Capt. Barron, Lieuts. Sharp and Murdaugh, and Surgeon Greenhow. She came to anchor about 2½ or 3 miles from the Fort. This was indeed cheering, and our expectations knew no bounds. All this time a severe and constant cannonade was being kept up, the Fleet firing continual broadsides of shell, while we replied at intervals with shot, our shell having been expended. The shot and shell dropped thick and fast upon the Fort and Island, but so far no one was hurt, except two men killed and Lieut. Knight wounded, while retreating from Fort Clark. In the face of this dreadful storm of iron, our Captain ran the "Ellis" near the Fort, which now of course became the prominent mark for the Yankees, as we were not only a gunboat, but our decks were crowded with men. Protected by our Heavenly Father, though the balls whistled close and fast by us, we remained unhurt. Several rifle cannon balls passed in close proximity to us, and though perhaps it was the first time that some of them had ever heard a cannon fired, yet the crew and officers stood it with the most perfect nonchalance, exhibiting throughout the whole action perfect confidence in their officers, and a reliance upon the Almighty hand. After safely landing the troops, we returned to the 'Winslow,' and taking a plentiful supply of ammunition went alongside the Schrs. and took all the troops on board, and safely landed everything at the Fort. Our escape was truly miraculous.

The enemy, after an incessant fire of about 6 hours, having sounded all about, and planted buoys ready for the work of to-morrow, retired for the night, and no doubt employed themselves for the coming struggle. Nearly all night we were employed in making the Fort impregnable, as we then thought. Much of the disaster which occurred on Thursday, may be attributed to the fact that *we* did not possess ourselves of Ft. Clark by the bayonet that night; but wiser and older heads than mine thought otherwise. Certain it is, in my opinion, it was one of the causes, second only to the shameful neglect of the authorities in not properly fortifying the coast, that caused our defeat. From these two causes we have the following result: the possession of Hatteras, the key of the Sound—the almost entire control of the Sound—the road open to invasion at any moment —Capt. Barron, Lieut. Sharp and about 700 or 800 gallant men prisoners, taken by the Abolition Kangaroos, besides prolonging, in my opinion, the war for half a year.

I must not here forget to mention a trivial circumstance, but one which exhibits the brave man and patriot. On going to the Fort about two o'clock at night, Lieut. Murdaugh might be seen standing, in the clear moon-light, upon the ramparts of Hatteras. He was calmly superintending the work about the guns, having one fixed so as better to bear on the enemy with which he himself intended to fight. The next morning rose calm and beautiful. This was just what the Yankees wished. I will here mention a fact to show how close the Yankees were to the Fort. While ashore standing on the ramparts, in company with Captain Barron, Lieut. Sharp and Lieut. Barron, all of us being in uniform, were of course a good mark, and the Yankees thought so too, for whiz went a ball in close proximity to the Captain's head, while several struck in the parapet immediately under us.

At 8½ A. M., the frigate 'Wabash' steamed up, rounded to, dropped anchor, and opened fire upon the Fort. She was immediately joined by the 'Susquehanna,' 'Cumberland' and 'Minnesota' in an incessant fire of shell, which dropped thick and fast around and in the Fort. The Fort replied at intervals; and the 'Susquehanna' was evidently damaged, as she withdrew from the range of the Fort, and only fired two more shots during the engagement, her place being supplied by the 'Roanoke.' Fort Clark now also opened on Ft. Hatteras, together with several other land batteries, which they had erected on shore, one of these, consisting of rifle cannon, seemed to pay particular attention to us, and as they gradually got our range, they came near hitting us several times, so that we changed our position, and the guns were then turned on the Fort. One continual stream of shell fell upon it, but still it does not fire! What can be the matter! Look, there goes the Fort! again! again! but alas! all fall far short. The reason is now evident, *they cannot reach the vessels, while every shot almost from them tells upon the Fort.* Amid a perfect hail-storm of iron a boat leaves the Fort! What can it want! My God! they are bringing the wounded to the Steamer! What a terrible scene! Never shall I forget it. They approach. Surely that blackened face, that body almost covered with blood, cannot be the noble and chivalrous Lieut. Murdaugh! Alas! it is. He had fallen, manfully battling against them by the side of his gun, with words of encouragement upon his lips. After firing three or four very effective shots, which crippled the 'Susquehanna,' and finding they were out of range of our guns, he remarked to his men, "Well, boys, we will wait till they come up, when we will give it to them again." But he had hardly uttered these words ere an eleven inch shell exploding close by, sent two or three fragments of shell through his left arm, completely shattering it to pieces, causing great pain, exhaustion, and loss of blood. He was supplied with lint by Mr. Tedwell, one of our officers. He was taken on board the 'Winslow,' and placed under the care of Surgeon Greenhow of the C. S. Navy, where he was properly cared for.

The bombardment of Fort Hatteras by the flower of the Federal Navy, was a scene which will ever be present to the minds of those who witnessed it. On that day many a fireside was made desolate; many a mother and wife made to weep over the sad fate of those who were nearest and dearest to them, and whose bloody and mangled corpses perhaps now lay stark and stiff upon the blood-stained beach of Hatteras! But such scenes as these are the necessary attendants of war! But what is that appearing on the Fort? A *White Flag!* Surely those who were that morning so buoyant and full of joy and hope at the prospects of beating the Yankees, cannot now be sueing for peace! Yet it is so! Such a continual stream of shell was more than the gallant little Fort could stand; the Bomb Proof had given way, and every shell now played havoc among them; so, laying aside their pride, they yielded to necessity, and to prevent any more sacrifice of life, had resigned themselves to months' imprisonment, perhaps in the loathsome dens of the Tombs! It was truly a humiliating sight, and one long to be remembered by both parties. Every man within that little Fort that day rendered himself a hero. It was, without doubt, one of the greatest fights of the age. To us it was indeed sad to see men like Barron and Sharp of the Navy, and like Martin, Johnson, Gilliam, Sparrow and Sharp, of the Army, obliged to lay down their arms to a set of Northern hirelings. I sincerely hope that every village and hamlet throughout the South, will be fully aroused to a stern sense of their duty, and immediately put forth their whole efforts to retrieve the sad reverses which we on that day suffered.

The fight lasted for a day and a half, out of which time there were 14 hours of incessant firing, during which time they threw some 4 or 5,000 shot and shell. After finding the Fort had surrendered, and that we could be of no possible use, we left for Ocracoke, to take on board the sad and weeping wives of the officers, now prisoners, and shall proceed to Washington, N. C.

R. A. C.

[*We have made some inquiry about this matter and can only trace it to rumor. It may be so, and the vile traitor deserves more than a traitor's death. But as to piloting in, he knew not the waters and shoals, being emphatically a land-lubber. Besides, the enemy could have landed anywhere on the beach, in a calm time as it was, for scores of miles.]—ED. DIS.

Correspondence of the Petersburg Express.

PORTSMOUTH, VA., Sept. 4.

Editors Express: The news from Hatteras took our people greatly by surprise. We did not suppose that such a catastrophe was likely to occur anywhere on the coast of Virginia or North Carolina. We feel deeply distressed by that occurrence for many reasons, and not the least among them is, that the expedition is under the direction of the infamous Butler, whose marauding proclivities are so well known to the people of Virginia, and who, under the tuition of John E. Wool, will throw his former *brilliant* exploits completely in the shade. Unless prompt and energetic measures are taken by our authorities, the whole region of Pamlico and Albemarle Sounds will be devastated.

I see that the papers differ much in their estimate of the value of Hatteras to the Yankees. My own opinion is that it is a point of considerable importance to them, and consequently a serious loss to us, which should be repaired at once by driving them into the sea, at the point of the bayonet. My impression is that the occupation of Hatteras is a part of the programme for operations against Norfolk and Portsmouth, and *other landings will be made along the coast* in furtherance of that design. Let our authorities keep a sharp look out. The cunning old fox at Fortress Monroe is endeavoring to divert attention from the point where the heaviest blow is to be struck. I believe we can and shall hold this place—but it may be at a heavy sacrifice of life, unless the "powers" are more keenly alive to the danger which threatens us than I suspect them to be.

With regard to the disaster at Hatteras, I am satisfied it did not result from lack of determination or courage on the part of the brave men who defended it. They did their duty. But that the disgrace and loss of that surrender is owing to gross negligence in some quarter, is generally admitted. Who's to blame? I do not know, Mr. Editor. One thing, however, I may say, the cause of the Confederate States has suffered detriment, and the liberties of our people may yet be imperiled by incompetent leaders. *Political prestige* don't entitle any man to be considered a military genius, nor qualify him for command; neither does the capacity of one's stomach to receive and retain *strong drink* confer fitness for the solemn responsibilities of the soldier in any department of the service. Whiskey is as much, perhaps more, the bane of military than of social life. Its disuse would undoubtedly contribute greatly to the good order and healthiness of our camps and the general efficiency of our soldiers; but we cannot expect the influence of the example of the epaulette to be wholly ignored.

Somebody is to blame for this terrible disaster, but who, we do not certainly know. Our Eastern exchanges have begged, scolded and every other possible measures for means of defence, but all to no purpose. This very thing, this very disaster, has been rung in the ears of our authorities for months, and yet no prompt and efficient measures of defence have been taken. Why have not our forts been supplied with rifled cannon, sufficient ammunition and force to enable them to hold out against any attack that could be made on them by sea? Our Legislature has, for a week or two, been engaged in a most pitiful strife about who shall be elected Confederate Senators. Shame that there should be such a scramble for the loaves and fishes at a time like this, when our State is invaded, our forts taken, our brave handful of soldiers slaughtered and taken prisoners, our towns laid in ashes, and wide spread desolation actually menacing our whole Eastern country. If our Legislature can't do anything more effective than lend their aid to a scramble for office, let them form themselves into a company and hasten to rescue our whole Eastern country from ruin and desolation. We feel sure that some of the Rowan delegates would most happily respond to such a call, and battle gallantly in defence of their homes. Mr. Fleming is already in the service, ready to take the field. Let others imitate his patiotic example.—*Salisbury Banner.*

An Editorial correspondent of a depraved publie journal, printed in this city, writing from Richmond under date August 29, says:

"I need not say that it is believed here that the enemy has sailed for the coast of North Carolina. If so, an attack has already been made and the result known. I believe some of our boys are after them, however, and the Hon. Warren Winslow, who was here when the news came, has caused some ammunition, &c., to be sent coastward, in order that our North Carolina boys may be able to give them a Southern salute."

The vigilance and promptness of the Military Secretary, as displayed on this occasion, will create general admiration. After *poo-pooing* and *tut-tuting* for months, at all who urged him to make adequate preparations to defend the coast, a portion of the coast is assailed and carried by the enemy; and then, happening to be in Richmond when the disaster occurred, he forwarded ammunition for a "Southern salute!" Alas! our boys were not there to use the powder. They were aboard the enemy's vessels, prisoners of war. But, so far as we know, and so far as the public knows, this is the only thing which has been done for the coast by the Military Secretary, since his pompous announcement, made to the Convention through a dying Governor, that our fortifications on the coast were then—on the 10th of June last —in a condition to withstand the whole naval power of the United States! Mousing politicians have indeed become gods of war. Let the people remember these things.—*Raleigh Standard.*

The Yankee Rejoicing.—Yankeedom is jubilant over the exploit of Picayune Butler. Four thousand of its chosen sons of Mars, aided by some ten or a dozen of its vessels of war, suceeded, after two days, in capturing two sand hills in North Carolina, defended by a few hundred men —and Yankeedom exults, and beats its timbrels, and cuts the pigeon-wing of triumph. A few weeks ago, a small body of Confederate troops, about three hundred, encountered seven hundred and fifty U. S. Regulars in Arizona, engaged them in battle, routed them, pursued them, compelled them to make an unconditional surrender, and took from them a large amount of arms, ammunition, stores, &c. That was something to feel proud of, and the South did feel proud of it, but she didn't make a fool of herself over it. The Yankees, with more than thirteen times as many men as we had in Arizona, aided by a powerful fleet, succeeded in overcoming a less number of raw Militia than we did of Regulars, and forthwith rockets flare out, and bells peal, and the welkin rings again with Yankee shouts. The Yankees are right! If they didn't rejoice over such things as this, they would have nothing to rejoice over. Now, what will they do with the great Butler! McClellan, with from five to seven thousand men, after two or three hours' effort, overcame two hundred and eighty men at Rich Mountain, and they made him Commander-in-Chief. Lyon shot down some women and children in St. Louis, and they made him a Major General. What can they do now to reward worthily the unequalled exploit of this mighty man?

Richmond Whig.

Mene, Mene, Tekel.—Never was the handwriting on the wall more visible than now. When a Government makes war upon women, it is a sure sign that it has been "weighed in the balance and found wanting," and that its end draweth nigh. Since the arrest and imprisonment of Mrs. Greenhow, Mrs. Phillips and other ladies, we have felt so assured of the speedy downfall of the Lincoln despotism, that we should be quite willing to see the army of the Potomac withdrawn and disbanded. There is no longer any need of men to fight the Gorilla. He has laid his insulting hand upon that sex whose enmity is more deadly than all the engines of war ever invented by man. He has drawn upon his foul head the vengeance of every true woman in America. He has started into life myriads of spies, against whose subtle arts his new fangled system of Austrian espionage will be arrayed in vain. Let the base wretch look to himself. In less than a month not one of his detectives will be out of the soft but strong toils of the female "Seceshers." Let him look to the men and officers of his new Grand Army. Above all, let him look to his Generals of Division, and especially to his raw young Commander-in-chief. For the first time, McClellan is really in danger. Hitherto the Potomac, like some of the rivers of classic fable, has risen up to defend him from the iron grasp of Beauregard and Johnston. But the river-gods avail him nothing—*the goddesses are on the other side!* His fate is sealed. In spite of the warning we have given him, it is sealed.—*Richmond Whig.*

It was a worthy and manly sentiment uttered by President Davis, upon his return from the field of carnage and of victory: *"Never be haughty to the humble, nor humble to the haughty."*

Richmond Whig.

Bloody Work in Missouri.—MACON CITY, Mo., Aug. 31.—The Secessionists have taken St. Joseph and Shebina.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—They are fighting all over Missouri, and both parties are capturing many prisoners.

The Fort Hatteras Prisoners.—NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The prisoners captured at Fort Hatteras have been confined on board the hull of the U. S. frigate Brandywine.

Another Arrest.—NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—John C. Rahming, a merchant and native of the West Indies, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

And Yet Another.—The editor of the Watchman, published at Green Point, Long Island, has been arrested and sent to Fort Lafayette.

More Wholesale Thieving.—CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Lincoln's Marshal yesterday seized the interest of all citizens in the rebel States in merchandize now for sale here on commission, amounting to $50,000.

The Rump Alarmed.—NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—A Special dispatch to the Times, says there was no Cabinet meeting to day. It is supposed that the villains are preparing to evacuate.

Exchange of Prisoners.—CAIRO, Sept. 3.—Col. Wallace, of the Yankee Army, and Gen. Pillow, of the Confederate forces, have exchanged prisoners.

A Plot Discovered.—NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—The Herald reports a plot to blow up the Croton Aqueduct.

Burning of the Dry Dock at Pensacola.—PENSACOLA, Sept. 4.—About noon yesterday the Dry Dock, aground between Fort Pickens and the Navy Yard, was burned. It is not known whether it was the act of the Confederates or Lincolnites.

RICHMOND, Sept. 4.—Vice President Stephens returned here to-day from Manassas, accompanied by his brother, Judge Stephens, who has been sick, but is much improved.

Kentucky Legislature.—LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4. The Legislature has not yet organized. There is a difficulty regarding the new districts, as there are several extra Senators.

New York Cotton Market.—NEW YORK, Sept. 4.—Middling Upland 22. Market very firm. No sales.

No Stomach for the Fight.—New York State, with a population of nearly three millions, and with great cities whose surplus and idle populations are great reservoirs of army material, has but twenty-nine regiments in the field! This State is the chief reliance of the Lincoln Administration for soldiery, and yet it furnishes less men than North Carolina does to the Confederacy—and the population of the latter State is but about one-third that of New York.

C. H. Foster.—PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—One Charles Henry Foster, a Maine Black Republican, who represents himself a Union Congressman from North Carolina, has arrived here en route for Washington. [This fellow has not been to North Carolina for several months, nor could he be induced to go there.]

Cold Comfort for a Prisoner.—The Worcester (Mass.) Spy is bitter in its sarcasm. It says:

Congressman Ely is evidently not at all in danger of becoming eminent for greatness of character. He went to witness the battle of Bull Run, where he bothered the soldiers like other curious and self-important civilians. Fortunately, he was caught by the Confederates, and now he evidently thinks the whole policy of the Government should be shaped with a view to his release. Let him stay at Richmond, and if an exchange of prisoners ever should take place, let him be the last individual for whom a negotiation is undertaken.

Business affairs at the North.—The New York News says the Lowell mills have stopped, and in ten other corporations and towns the mills have stopped, or are working at half or a third time. Wool has fallen thirty per cent. in six weeks, which is a loss of $12,000,000 on the clip. The import of dry goods into New York for the week was $593,395, against $2,446,119 the corresponding week of 1860, and of these imports only $168,609 were entered for consumption.

Novel Importation.—A vessel arrived at New York from Liverpool on Monday freighted with 1,000 bales of cotton, which were shipped from New York four months ago at 10½ cents per lb. The cotton thus returned, it is stated, was sold at once at 17½ cts, the consignee having refused $10,000 profit on the reshipment.

Personal.—Coleman Yellott, Esq., of Baltimore, the distinguished representative of that city in the Senate of Maryland, reached our city yesterday from Leesburg. Mr. Yellott rendered himself especially obnoxious to the Lincoln despotism by his earnest and manly efforts to vindicate the dignity and the independence of his native State, and his arrest was determined upon even while he was in the performance of his duties as a Senator of Maryland; but fortunately he was forewarned in time, and early in May last, contrived to elude the vigilance of the myrmidons of Lincoln, and to effect his escape to a refuge in Virginia near the border of Maryland, where he remained up to the time of his departure for this city.

Richmond Examiner.

Owing to the change of proprietorship, the order of the government prohibiting the circulation of the Journal of Commerce through the United States mails has been rescinded.

The Stock on Hand.—The stock of cotton on hand in Liverpool will last the mills until the first of December. But that it may be replenished in time, the ships to carry off the first instalments of the new crop should arrive at our ports in September. Thus the pressure of the blockade will well begin its work of coercion upon Great Britain within a month from date. The clamor for interference with Lincoln's blockade arrangement will now grow stronger and stronger in England, and each steamer from across the Atlantic will bring intelligence to show the more confirmed form and substance of the spontaneous popular protest of the people, not of England only, but of other European nations, against a high-handed measure which seriously interferes with so important a branch of the world's industry as the cotton manufacture. The fact will soon be entirely appreciated that in warring upon the producers of cotton a more baneful warfare is also levied upon the dealers in, and workers and wearers of, cotton through the world. Whether the enlightened world will permit Lincoln to fight it, without fighting back, will soon be demonstrated. If cotton is not on the sea in October, Lincoln will be virtually warring on the people of Great Britain and other powers.—*Mobile Advertiser.*

A Substitute for Leather.—There has been received at the Clothing Bureau in Richmond, about 5,000 pairs of shoes, the upper parts of which are made of superior canvas, so prepared as to be impervious to water. We understand that they are very comfortable and durable shoes. As leather is both scarce and high, we have no doubt that shoes of this description will, if they are found to answer a good purpose, be very generally worn.

LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

The Standard brings the proceedings up to and including Wednesday. We make a brief summary, not having room for a detail of mere routine legislation, and hoping that members will not be affronted at the small space they occupy in our columns, but will rather compare it with the papers generally out of Raleigh, several of which are frequently issued without a line about the honorable body.

In the Senate, a resolution has been passed to provide quinine, &c., for our troops, from our mountains.

A bill has been passed authorizing the county of Edgecombe (and on motion of Mr. Dockery the same authority was extended to county of Richmond) to equip its own volunteers.

Also, passed, a bill to prevent the collection of debts due to alien enemies. [If the stay law should pass in its reported shape, the above law will be unnecessary. Every creditor, at home or abroad, will be an "alien enemy."]

A bill passed to encourage the manufacture of gunpowder.

Mr. Worth from the Finance committee reported a revenue law. The reading was dispensed with, and it was ordered to be pripted.

Among a variety of bills reported from the Military Committee by Mr. Hall, was one to appropriate $500,000 for the defence of the sea-coast.

Mr. Person introduced a similar bill in the Commons; when Mr. Mendenhall moved to strike out $500,000, and insert $1,000,000, which the mover accepted, and the bill was read, passed its several readings, was engrossed and sent to the Senate.

The bill re-districting the State was amended, but in what particular is not stated.

Mr. Polk from the committee on the militia, presented the bill for the re-organization of the militia.

Mr. Merrimon, a resolution in favor of the wives of captured officers and soldiers.

A resolution instructing the judiciary committee to inquire whether or not it be expedient to provide for the suppression of the publication by the newspapers, of all matter relating to our military arrrangements or State defences, by Mr. Bridgers, was read and referred.

Mr. Waugh, presented a memorial from 364 citizens of Surry county, asking the Legislature to re-enact the stay-law of the last session, to abolish the Supreme Court and the State Convention.

[By all means. Let us return to a state of nature—and invite the Cherokee Nation to retrace its steps and abolish its laws and courts.]

The militia bill was considered section by section. It establishes 116 regiments and 28 brigades—an Adjutant and Inspector General to hold the rank of Major General—all persons between the ages of 18 and 50 years to perform military duty except exempts. The original bill exempted the officers and students of the University. Mr. Yeates moved to strike out that clause. Carried by a large vote. The provisions of the bill seemed to meet with general favor until they came to the section giving the Adjutant General $3,0000 a year, in time of peace. Mr. Fagg moved to amend by fixing it at $1,500. Mr. Farthing moved to fix it at $2000.

Mr. Fagg pitched in with a will, in favor of his amendment, and talked with an open mouth about the previous management of our military affairs. He paid special attention to the Military Board.

Mr. Clark of Craven opposed the amendments. He contended that experience had shown the absolute importance of having a competent man at the head of our military affairs. No such man could be obtained at a less price than $3,000.

Messrs. Mebane, Bridgers, Meares, Ferrebee, and Hayes, warmly sustained the same view. Messrs. Fagg and Yeates opposed a high salary. The motion to strike out $3,000 was carried by a large vote. Mr. Clarke moved to insert $2,800 and Mr. Polk $2,500. On these several amendments there was much discussion.

Mr. Wright from the select committee on the Stay Law, reported back the bill (Mr. Galloway's) and recommended that it do not pass.

Mr. Henry, a resolution requesting the Governor to furnish to this House, if not incompatible with the public interest, all information he has in reference to the recent capture of Fort Hatteras, what has been done or is now doing to prevent similar attacks, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Harris, a resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of appointing a suitable person at the Depot to forward packages to our soldiers, &c. Adopted.

Mr. Person from military committee, reported the resolution of Mr. Hayes, with an amendment—which after discussion, passed so as to require that the expenses of the transportation of articles sent to the soldiers on Railroads, as well as the passage of privates on furlough, recruits and discharged privates, be paid by the State. Passed third reading—yeas 63, nays 16.

Saturday's Standard says, both Houses seem anxious to close up their business and adjourn next week, but the large number of small bills introduced and the difficulty of framing important bills to meet the views of all, occasion much discussion.

On Thursday, the Senate refused, by a vote of 25 to 11, to make the Anti-Convention bill the order of the day for Friday. We rely much upon the wisdom and conservatism of the Senate, to lay this apple of discord and bitter controversy upon the shelf. The militia bill passed its second reading in the House on Thursday.

From the Standard.

MR. HOLDEN: I am amazed to read the opinions of certain gentlemen, who have the reputation of being lawyers of eminence. Judge Person says the Convention "transcended its powers in attempting to legislate before it had stricken from the Constitution the article which confers exclusive legislative powers upon the General Assembly;" and Mr. Hill says "it had been guilty of a violation of the Constitution in legislating." The proposition is incorrect, illogical, and absurd:—

1st. The Constitution itself is but an act of legislation by the people in Convention—liable to be repealed and changed by the body which made it in the same way as an act of ordinary legislation is liable to be repealed and changed by the Legislature which enacted it. Both gentlemen, as lawyers, must have read this many times —and its truth is palpable.

2d. The Convention, on assembling, does not swear to support the Constitution. If it did, and observed its oath, it would be powerless to alter a single provision of the Constitution. But the Legislature does so swear and therefore cannot change the Constitution in the smallest degree, by any act it can pass.

3d. Every man admits that a Convention of the people, without limitation to its powers, stands in the very place of the people, and may enact or ordain any act or rule for their government. Therefore, may rescind the provision that "the legislative authority shall be vested in two distinct branches." If the people shall prefer one house alone, they may have it, and they can have it only through a Convention. If, therefore, a general Convention shall ordain any rule inconsistent, in whole or in part, with any portion of the established Constitution, it operates as a suspension for the time, or a repeal or recision of the Constitution *pro tanto*, precisely as a legislative act passed at this session, inconsistent with a prior legislative act, operates as a suspension for the time, or a repeal *pro tanto*.

It is, therefore, sheer absurdity to say that a rule of government ordained by a general Convention, is unconstitutional. What is the meaning of Judge Person's remark, "the Convention is above the Legislature, and above the Governor, but not above the people?" I have been taught to think that the people could only speak through a Convention so as to be heard or felt, in their great sovereign character. We live among strange Constitutional lights

COMMON LAW.

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Clothing Manufacturing Establishment.

THE subscriber very respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he will from this day, have all his Clothing manufactured in his House, under the supervision of some of the best and most skillful Mechanics, and every Garment will be warranted. Every article of Clothing made to measure on the shortest notice, and a perfect fit insured.

A fine and choice assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, DOESKINS and VESTINGS, always on hand.

All those wishing to make a genteel appearance in a nice and substantial Home-Made suit of Cloth will please call on

GEORGE BRANDT,
No. 16 Hay St., Fayetteville.

ON the 15th inst., I shall want Twenty-five experienced hands to make Pantaloons and Vests. Constant employment and liberal wages will be given to good hands; none other need apply.

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☞ Particular attention given to sale or shipment of Cotton and Naval Stores.

CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS.—We received two letters from Pittsborough on Saturday, requesting us to make the announcement contained in the one copied below. The other letter refers to Mr. Waddell's familiarity with the Coal and Iron interests of Deep River as a reason, in addition to his other merits, for his election:—

PITTSBORO', Sept. 5, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons—Gentlemen:—You will confer a favor on a subscriber by announcing through the columns of the Observer, that Hon. Hugh Waddell, of Chatham, is a candidate for election to the Confederate Congress to represent the 7th District.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Sept. 6, 1861.

Gentlemen: We do not see why Mr. Winslow should be blamed for the capture of our Forts more than other members of the Military Board. There is Mr. Gov. Col. Bradford, and our lamented Governor, who planned the defences of the State of North Carolina. The difficulty has been that none of these gentlemen knew *personally* what was needed in the different localities, or how those wants were met. No member of the Board, as far as this writer knows, ever visited a single fortification belonging to the State [illegible] that one unfortunate instance in which [illegible] sacrificed his liberty;) and, therefore, in so far as they are concerned, the batteries might be in a position of defence or one of offence; they might be able to maintain a bombardment; they might be able to repel an attack upon their position. But, whatever their position may have been, or whatever advice they may have had to maintain it, depended altogether upon the authorities who had placed them [illegible] the means which the authorities furnished them.

We write this article with an intention to exonerate Gov. Winslow from the unpleasant position in which many of our coast defenders have been made prisoners; and we still think, that if there is blame it ought to attach equally to the other members of the Military Board; and we at the same time think that Gov. Winslow and the other members of the Military Board did what was best according to their lights and those lights were derived from what they considered to be the best military authority which they could command, and after all that is the most that can be asked of any one, viz: that in those matters in which they may be ignorant, they should take the best advice and then follow that fearlessly. It will be found that the Military Board have taken good advice, and have acted in all respects as advised; and in their mistakes, if any, they will be found to be sustained by their (the) [illegible] military authority.

Very Respectfully,
MANY CITIZENS OF WILMINGTON.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

——, Sept. 2, 1861.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons:—*Sirs:*—Enclosed you will find an extract from the "Raleigh Standard of August 14th," showing up the "patriotism" of some of the citizens of ——, in this county. As they made a considerable parade over their donations to the Southern cause, and accused you of misrepresenting their subscriptions, we think it nothing but right that every one should know how they have acted in this matter. The extract gives a true statement of the matter, and in publishing it you will confer a favor on many in this county.

PATRIOTISM!

A friend writing to us under the above heading, gives us some examples of cupidity and meanness on the part of several men in one of the Counties of this State, in connection with subscriptions to a volunteer company, which examples, with some comments of his own, he desires us to publish. He states that the men referred to are worth, together, over half a million of dollars; that they subscribed to a volunteer company, amounting by no means large for them; and that they afterwards made out their bills for the amounts subscribed, and presented them to the finance committee of the County for payment! That such persons *deserve* to have their names published there can be no doubt; but we would suggest to our friend that it is not expedient to do so now, as it might arouse bitter personal feeling and also party feeling, at a time when, if at all possible, our people should be a unit as to every thing which concerns the war. We have heard of similar cases nearer home than the place mentioned by our correspondent, but with him we rejoice that we have heard of no such conduct on the part of the old Union men. The last to abandon the old government, they were the first to spring to the defence of the new. Their money and their blood, without stint and with no thought of re-payment, are at the service of the Confederate States. So far as the service is concerned, not many of them are on horseback, and few of them have *writing* commissions; but they are in the ranks, ready to suffer and *die* for the South.

The day of reckoning will come. The names of skinflints, and cowards, and pretenders, and Johny Hooks will be given then; and the people will sit on these dead excrescences on the body politic, both as judge and executioner.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

The Ladies of the Southwestern part of Randolph county, N. C., assembled at Oak Grove Seminary on the 30th August, and organized themselves into a "Soldiers' Aid Society," by electing Mrs. Dr. Verden, President; Mrs. Jesse Lassiter, Vice President; Mrs. J. M. Keera, Treasurer; Mrs G. P. Luther, Secretary. After which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, in our afflictions and persecutions by the Northern abolitionists, we are plunged into a dreadful war: we do hereby form ourselves into a society to add one drop to the mighty torrent of benevolence and love flowing to our defenders; and we now

Resolve, That while we deeply sympathize with the women of Virginia in their afflictions and persecutions, and are debarred from the pleasure of nursing and contributing in person to their and our husbands', sons', brothers' and friends' wants, we will spare no pains to contribute all our other efforts in their behalf.

Resolved, That we cheerfully give all in our power to the noble ones who have left their homes in behalf of freedom and honor.

Resolved, That we will ever be ready to attend, not only to Carolina's sons, but to all who may volunteer to defend our cause from Northern tyrants or Southern traitors.

Resolved, That we will deny ourselves all unnecessary expenditures, and devote our whole efforts to their cause.

Resolved, That it is in the power of Southern women to relieve much of the distress, and we hereby declare that our brave soldiers shall not want while we have hands to work and hearts to beat for them.

Resolved, To remember them at our daily supplications, to teach our little ones to intercede for them in their humble prayers to Almighty God, and to show to the world, but to Yankees especially, that we have God to whom to look in all our persecutions, and proving the wickedness of their pretensions to a higher law, by His care of us, and by our faith and devotedness to this cause.

August 30, 1861.

A Lady (we suppose from the hand-writing,) sends us the following:—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

THE "FUN" AT MANASSAS.

When Scott with his grand army thought
To make the Southrons run,
They took the royal Ladies out
That they might "see the fun."

"Oh! Father," cried a Yankee *Weed*,
(It you'll allow the pun,)
Let's go and see this glorious deed,
'Twill be such splendid fun.

"Well, well, my daughter, so we will
The victory will be won;
And you may rest at Centreville,
Where you can see the fun."

At Centreville, with the gay crowd
Time flew merrily on,
But o'er Scott's army brewed a cloud
Which shrouded quite their "fun."

The evening shades around them fell
And day was almost done,
When conquered Yankees gave a yell
And cried "behold the fun!"

The Ladies caught the panic then,
But in the general run,
All thought of self, and those brave men
Left them to "see the fun."

But following close in the stampede
A charger's back upon,
Behold Miss Weed—at utmost speed
Retreating from the "fun."

Seated in ancient style she rode
A horse with gearings none;
A lady riding in such mode
Must have had desperate "fun."

They flew along with lightning speed
The way to Washington;

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 9, 1861.

OUR COAST DEFENCES.—The Richmond Whig refers to official documents to show that the Confederate Government has been vigilant in making timely preparation for the preservation of North Carolina from invasion. It shows that Capt. Lee, of the C. S. Army, was dispatched on the 4th of July, first to the Arsenal in this place, then to the defences of Cape Fear, embracing Confederate Point (once "Federal Point,") Oak Island Battery, Fort Caswell, Fort Johnson, Smithville, Battery on Zeek's Island, at Price's Creek, Reave's Point, Fiers, Camp Wyatt, &c., &c. He next proceeded to Fort Macon, then to the Newbern Battery, then to Beacon Island, Ocracoke Inlet, Hatteras Inlet, and finally Oregon Inlet. Capt. Lee made a report, dated 24th July, and covering 35 pages, in which, the Whig says, he gave "a most interesting account of the Arsenal and its appendages," and described the various forts and batteries. The Whig tells how many guns and how much powder were at the various places—(we suppose our readers would have as little idea as we have of the proper amount of these, except from results,) and closes with the following extraordinary paragraph:—

"Thus it will be seen that the system of defences, so far as the coast of North Carolina is concerned, was not neglected by the Confederate Government. There were guns, and ammunition, and men enough on the ground, according to established military principles, for the repulse of the enemy. The President and the Secretary of War could do no more. And, indeed, we learn that in North Carolina, itself, no one pretends to cast any censure on the Confederate authorities."

If "established military principles" assert that 700 men, with 25 guns of such short range as could not hit the enemy, were "enough" to repulse 4000 men, and twenty-odd ships, with more than 100 guns of such long range as could do execution whilst posted entirely out of harm's way,—if such be "military principles," we say, we would not give a button for the whole batch. It is an unfounded and cruel imputation upon the brave men—brave even to rashness—who stood the storm of shot and shell for many hours without the possibility of making any resistance with the inadequate means at their command.

And if we are not misinformed there are other points examined by Capt. Lee, (we will not name them,) which are even less provided for than Hatteras.

We very cheerfully insert the communication from Wilmington, which is written by a prominent citizen of that place. At the same time we think it proper to say, that while we do not, with the lights now before us, presume to say how far blame should rest on Gov. Winslow, we yet have always understood that *he* was, in effect, the Military Board, and that the other members of that body had little or nothing to do with its operations. Whether this was a proper performance of their duties, is another question. The Wilmington Journal says that Gov. Ellis must not be, and that Gov. Winslow must be, held responsible for that magnificent message sent over his name to the State Convention in June last, in which it was asserted that "if our batteries are properly served, a fact of which I could entertain no doubt, the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any of the harbors of the State." How far the Journal is right in this, we have no means of deciding; but it strikes us that the Journal might as well say that Gov. Ellis is not responsible for the manner in which he constituted the Military Board. The law creating that Board was generally supposed at the time to have been intended to create an office for Gov. Winslow; but who concocted that law, we know not. It is known, however, that Gov. Ellis appointed him to the place.

Since the above was in type, we have a somewhat lengthy defence of the Military Board by "E. W." in the Richmond Dispatch. The writer says,—

"The Military Board of North Carolina is not responsible for the Hatteras disaster, as can be easily demonstrated. Under its direction the forts at Oregon, Ocracoke and Hatteras were built, provided with all the ordnance, &c., at the command of the State, and then handed over to the Confederate authorities. Fort Hatteras was not under the control of the Military Board at the time of the attack, the formal transfer of the work having been completed on the 20th of August, and hence it was not the duty of the Governor of North Carolina and his advisers to make requisitions for ordnance, &c."

So the transfer was made only eight days before the attack—scarcely long enough to make the Confederate gov't responsible, especially if, as has been stated on the authority of a member of Congress, our State authorities had given assurances that our coast was amply protected. The writer goes on to credit the Board, and especially Gov. Winslow, for the erection and repair of various forts. It is possible that they may be entitled to some credit for this. We know nothing about it. But when the writer claims for them all the credit for "the splendid regiments which this Board has raised, equipped, and sent to Virginia," we must dissent. Those splendid regiments were raised and equipped by the people of North Carolina—The Board merely "sent them to Virginia." Perhaps we might go further and say, that the bad odor of the Board, and the personal and party favoritisms and hostilities which have characterized things about the capitol at Raleigh, have obstructed rather than facilitated the raising of troops.

THE FIRST REGIMENT.—On Wednesday last Lt. Col. Lee was elected Colonel, Maj Lane Lt. Col., and Lieut. Hoke, (son of the late Michael Hoke of Lincoln,) Major.

PAY OF VOLUNTEERS.—We agree with the Raleigh Standard that in *this* war, and constituted as our armies are, the pay of the privates is too little, and of the officers too much. The privates are often—may we not say generally—the equals, in all respects, of the officers who command them; make equal and often greater sacrifices of business, family relations, &c., and far greater in a complete change from comforts to the severest hardships. While such sacrifices are freely made by men of the highest character in the ranks, there is no good reason why officers should be making money out of the war—making far more, many of them, than they ever did before. The honor, and a reasonable compensation for the responsibility, is all that any man ought to expect in this period which calls so loudly for sacrifice, not profit.

The Standard publishes a letter from a private in the 2d Reg't of State troops, making very grave charges against officers of that regiment. We do not publish them; but they and like complaints in other quarters should be looked to. If men are treated as machines or brutes, men may be deterred from putting themselves in such a position, and the cause may suffer.

CAMP WYATT.—We have received a letter from this post, making statements about sufferings and neglect, which we intended to publish; but towards the close the writer says he does not intend it for publication. We therefore withhold it, though thinking it a proper subject for investigation and remedy.

A VERY SAD CASUALTY.—On Friday afternoon last, Gaston, the eldest child of Col. Gaston Meares of the Army, aged 9 years, fell from a boat in which he was playing with other boys, into the river at the foot of Dock street, Wilmington, and was drowned, not being seen until his body was recovered three hours afterwards. He was a grand-son of Dr. A. J. DeRosset.

It is a very sad calamity, exciting the deep sympathy with the bereaved family of many here as well as at Wilmington.

News from the North.—The N. Y. Herald, in shouting over the capture of Hatteras, proclaims, that now the army before Washington will speedily be withdrawn.

A slight mistake!

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

BEAUFORT HARBOR, Sept. 6, 10 P M.

Messrs. Editors: We are now in hourly expectation of an attack on Fort Macon. To-night's mail brought information of preparations for the attack. We have other information, not proper here to state how obtained, that satisfies us that the strength of Fort Macon is to be tested within three days from yesterday. The white sails of the invading fleet are collecting behind Cape Lookout. Troops are arriving here, but not as fast as desirable, considering the emergency. Col. Vance's entire regiment is here and all in camp. Several companies arrived here this evening, together with 25 or 30 experienced artillerymen. As retreat will not be easy, the fight will be the more desperate. Our men are very cheerful and seem anxious to avenge the loss of Hatteras.

Our information leads us to expect an attack from a force superior to that which took Hatteras, and though we are in a condition which will enable us to do superior fighting, we may attribute it to the practical talent and energy of Capt. (now Col.) Bridgers, the Commander at Fort Macon. Capt. Bridgers took charge recently, and in a few days overhauled and put in operation a vast amount of works which had been neglected or wrongly done. The masterly inactivity and worthless engineering which placed Hatteras in the power of the enemy, ought to teach North Carolina to call out her own *competent* men, and not to send abroad for *incompetent* men. Our men at Hatteras were brave indeed, but instead of having a place of defence and protection, they only had a snare. The curse of a fearful responsibility is on somebody's head.

I noticed to day, in the crowds that were entering the steamer, several distinguished sons of the old North State, not connected with any companies, who have come to witness and to aid in the struggle for truth and right. I sincerely hope that when you hear from me again, I may be able to record victory of our arms, but to a merciful God we look and trust for the result. E. L. P.

P. S. SATURDAY MORNING, DAY-BREAK.—It is an unfavorable morning—and storms are passing over. This may possibly produce some delay on the part of the enemy.

FROM THE "MOORE COUNTY INDEPENDENTS."

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

MOREHEAD CITY, Sept. 6, 1861.

We were run down here last Monday, and from reports we didn't know but we would be devoured by Yankees before we got here, but we haven't seen one yet. We struck our tents this morning at day-light and are going over the beach about six miles from Fort Macon. On Tuesday morning when we got up from our beds of sand, we found two British vessels lying at the wharf, having come in that night. One of them brought 5,000 sacks of salt, besides a large quantity of pig iron. Another schr came in yesterday with salt. On Tuesday evening we expected there would be an attack on the Fort, as there were two vessels seen coming around on the coast, but they proved to be British Men of War lying around to protect their ships that are in port. Nearly all the inhabitants of this place have left and a great many have left Beaufort and Newbern.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE OBSERVER.

WASHINGTON, N. C., Sept. 4, 1861.

While at Portsmouth the other day, I had the pleasure of forming the acquaintance of Col. Bradford, of your town, whom I found to be a very intelligent, polite, and agreeable gentleman. I visited the Fort at Beacon Island in company with him on Saturday, and intended to make a trip to "Whalebone Inlet" on Sunday, but from information communicated by Com. Barron, he left on Sunday morning for Hatteras. The moment Col Bradford saw the condition of things on the coast, he was satisfied as to the result in case of an attack. He saw that the enemy could effect a landing with out difficulty or danger in any ordinary time. I stated to him that Capt. Sparrow had said to me, that the enemy with any force could take the Island in a very short time, (sufficient means of defence not being furnished;) and I think the Col's reply was, "*of course they can.*" He gave me to understand that the whole thing has been managed by incompetent heads, and that too much of the attention of *somebody* had been paid to whiskey—which was but too true.

Our entire militia is under arms—we are rapidly putting up a Fort several miles below, to be mounted with heavy Ordnance just arrived from Norfolk; and if the enemy should make his appearance in this locality, I think I can say that somebody will get hurt

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Nine vessels of the fleet which attacked Hatteras carried 154 guns; and probably each of the others had some guns, and some more belonging to the land forces.

The officers of the frigate Wabash, (now off Charleston,) who were at the capture of Hatteras, said to the British Consul, who visited the ship last week on business, that the North Carolina troops fought bravely, but from the condition of the battery the ships of war had the Confederates completely in their power, and they had to surrender or be destroyed.

THE "HERO" IN WASHINGTON.—During Butler's recent trip to Washington City, he made a Hatteras speech in reply to a serenade. He was in the act of beautifully winding up his harangue with a proposition for "three cheers for the gallant Navy of the U. S., when a portion of his audience, naturally inquisitive about *all* of the gallant General's doings during the campaign, spoiled the whole performance by shouts, amid the cheering, of "what about Bethel?"—"what about Bethel?"

Gen. Butler was in Boston on the 5th, and was to make a speech.

The Prisoners.—A N. Y. paper says that the Hatteras prisoners are generally young men, who were well armed and equipped, but indifferently clothed. They were allowed full liberty of the ship, not put in irons, and express great surprise at the kind treatment they had received since their capture. If this statement is not more reliable than another we find copied from, the Times, it is not worth much. That statement is the foul libel that "many of them assert that they were forced to take up arms and to fight against their will."

OFFICIAL ROLL of officers and men surrendered at Fort Hatteras, furnished by Col. Martin, N. C. Vol's.

Com. Samuel Barron, C S N., Flag Officer.
Col. Wm F Martin, Lt Col. G W Johnson, Major H H Gilliam, Adj't J M W Poole, Capt L J Johnson, Co H, Lieut Lasselle, Co L—all of 7th Reg't N C Vol's.
Maj W S G Andrews of Artillery; Lt Thos H Allen, Engineer and Ordnance; Surgeon W M Brown; Assist't Surgeon Wm E Poole.
Lt Wm Sharp, C S N. Col Bradford. J G Carraway, Ordnance. In all, 14.
Roanoke Guards, Capt John C Lamb, Lt W Briggs; non-commissioned officers and privates, 100.
Washington Grays, Capt Sparrow, Lieuts Shaw, Whitaker and Thomas; non-comm'd officers and privates, 58.
Tar River Boys, Lieuts M F Noyes and G M Daniver; non-commissioned officers and privates, 70.
Morris Guards, Lieuts G W Grimes, Morris and Johnson; non-commissioned officers and privates, 66.
Lenoir Braves, Capt Sutton, Lieuts Kincey and Ezzell; non-commissioned officers and privates, 68.
Independent Grays, Capt Conover, Lieuts Hoz and Talbez; non-commissioned officers and privates, 57.
Hertford Light Infantry, Capt Sharpe, Lieuts Wise and Moore; non-commissioned officers and privates, 67.
Jonesboro' Guards, Capt Duke, Lieuts Dell, Lamb and Taylor; non-commissioned officers and privates, 69.
Hamilton Guards, Capt L L Clemence, Lieuts Whitley and Griffin; non-comm'd officers and privates, 63.
N C Defenders, Capt G Luke. Lieuts Shannon & Nooh; non-commissioned officers and privates, 69. Total 691.

THE REVEREND TRAITOR.—The Greensboro' Patroit says of the person suspected of treachery at Fort Hatteras,—

"The person alluded to is evidently the Rev. Marble N. Taylor, a member of the N. C. Conference, formerly of the Baltimore Conference. Mr. T. is a weak, simple-minded man, and has been rather a drag to the Conference since his connection with it; though from our knowledge of the man, we think it probable, when the facts of his desertion become fully known, it will appear that he surrendered a little prematurely from extreme fear, and not for the purpose of imparting information to the enemy. This, however, is mere conjecture on our own part, without any evidence, pro or con."

BARNUM WANTED.—We see by the proceedings of the House of Commons, that a gentleman of Raleigh has actually declined an office to which he was elected! He certainly ought to be caged for exhibition. The following is from the Standard, among the Commons proceedings of Wednesday last:—

"The Speaker announced that Mr. Hardy, the Reading Clerk, would be necessarily absent during the remainder of the session, and that the House must proceed to fill the vacancy temporarily. The House proceeded to elect, and Mr. W. J. Palmer was elected. Mr Palmer declined. Maj. H. W. Husted was then appointed."

Mr. Palmer, the gentlemanly Principal of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, probably thought that the duties of *one office* were as much as he could perform effectively. The hint might be taken in both ends of the Capitol.

WATER-PROOF CLOTH FOR SOLDIERS' OVERCOATS.—We published the following recipe three months ago. Having tried it, and many of the volunteers at Yorktown having realized the comfort and advantage of coats made of such cloth, we are prepared to endorse what is said:—

Take 2 lbs. 4 oz. of alum, and dissolve it in 10 gallons of water; in like manner dissolve the same quantity of sugar of lead in a similar quantity of water, and mix the two together. They form a precipitate of the sulphate of lead. The clear liquor is now withdrawn, and the cloth immersed for one hour in the solution, when it is taken out, dried in the shade, washed in clean water and then dried again.

This preparation enables the cloth to repel water like the feathers of a duck's back, and yet allows the perspiration to pass somewhat freely through it, which is not the case with gutta percha or India rubber cloth.

COTTON RECEIPTS.—3,489,088 bales, against 4,498,605 last year. Decrease 1,009,572 bales.

LADIES' HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee, on Friday last, the name of the Association was changed from the Fayetteville to the "Cumberland Hospital Association," and Mrs. John C. Smith was appointed a Vice President. Mrs. S. was the bearer of $50, contributed by herself and her neighbors, and through her 50 pairs of woolen socks were ordered at 25 cents a pair, from the wives of soldiers who wish to dispose of them. It was decided to send $60 each to our Companies at Ship Point, for Hospital expenses, to expend $30 for chloride of lime and medicines desired by Dr. Graham. It was also determined to extend aid to all the companies from Cumberland and Harnett. The Ladies decided to have *weekly sewing meetings* at the *Seminary* every *Thursday afternoon*, for the purpose of making up warm clothing for sick and invalid soldiers, a fund being appropriated for the purchase of flannel, &c.

List of Additional Cash Subscriptions.—Mrs John A Pemberton $2, Mrs Buxton $5, Mrs Ralph P Buxton $3, Mrs Whitehead $2, Miss M H Pearce $1, Mrs James Jenkins $5, Mrs. Mary Smith $3, Miss Fanny Blake $2, Mrs J C Smith $4, Miss Lina Smith 50 cts, Miss E B Smith 50 cts, Mrs Alexander Elliot $5, Mrs Isabella Elliot $5, Miss Sophia Mallett $5, Miss Sarah E Smith $1, Miss Kate Smith $1, Miss Lou Smith $1, Mrs M C Rand $3, Mrs A R Smith $2, Mrs W McL McKay $5, Miss Miriam Murphy $2, Miss Mary E Murphy $1, Mrs Randal McDaniel $5, Mrs E L Pemberton $2, Mrs J C Thomson $2, Mrs Maria Vann $2, Miss McDaniel $2, Mrs Dr J C Williams $4, Mr J H Williams $3, Mrs Warren Prior $2, Mr Thomas McDaniel $5, Mr John McDaniel $3, Mr J T Houston $2, Mr J J Gilchrist $2, Mr C W Andrews $2, Mr Carver $1, Mr Calais $1, Mr Mims $1, Mr J M Beasley $1. Total $99.

A large quantity of Hospital Stores will be acknowledged when their destination is known.

FOR THE SOLDIERS.—Dr. McDuffie having learned that there was great need of shoes and socks in Capts. Mallett's and Sinclair's Companies, took a boy and a bag on Friday afternoon last, and obtained by a short walk through one or two of our streets, 85 pairs shoes, 200 pairs socks, and $80 in cash, besides shirting, blankets and handkerchiefs.

BLANKETS AND SOCKS FOR THE SOLDIERS.

2 Blankets and 3 pr Socks, from Mrs. Janett Johnson; 6 Pillow cases, 6 Shirts and 1 Wool Counterpane, from Mrs. W. H. Carver; 5 pr Socks, from Mrs. J. C. Thomson; 3 Blankets and 4 pr Socks, from Mrs. A. Johnson Jr. 1 Blanket 10 pr Socks, from L. C. Lineberry; 2 Blankets and 2 pr Socks, Mrs. S J. Tomlinson; 2 Shirts, Miss Morton Bell; 1 Blanket, Mrs. Chas. P. McGary; 2 Blankets Mrs. Barth. Fuller; 1 blanket, Miss Marion J Sandford; 6 Blankets from Mrs. C. T. Haigh; 2 Shirts and 2 pr Drawers, Miss Haigh; 4 Blankets, Mrs. J. DeB. Hooper; 2 Blankets, Mrs. M. A. Ayer; 2 Blankets Mrs. Joanna McMillan; 2 Blankets and 1 pr Socks, Mrs. G. Taylor; 4 Blankets and 2 pr Socks Mrs. E. L. Pemberton.

Contributions from 71st District for the Soldiers.—Received of Miss Ann McNeill, 5 Blankets, 2 Sheets; Miss Margaret R. Ray, 2 Blankets; Miss Catharine Lindsay, 1 Blanket, 2 pr Socks; Miss Ann Leach, 2 Blankets, 1 pr Socks; Mrs Neill R. Blue, 3 Blankets, 3 pr Socks, 1 Spread; Mrs John McGregor, 1 Blanket, 3 pr Socks; Mrs D. Black, 1 pr Blankets; Mrs William McLauchlin, 2 Blankets; Mrs Duncan Shaw, 4 Blankets, 2 pr drawers.

H. McNEILL, Sh'ff.

DONATIONS FOR THE SOLDIERS.—In all our State exchanges we find acknowledgments of Blankets and Socks received by the Sheriffs; and in several of them various donations to the Ladies' Aid Associations. There are signs of a very liberal if not an altogether adequate provision for our brave soldiers, from these sources.

CHANGE OF POLICY.—It is a noticeable fact that at Hatteras, for the first time since the war began, a U. S. general officer guarantied to our prisoners treatment "as prisoners of war."

GEN. HOLMES.—The following characteristic incident is related in a letter to the Wilmington Journal, from Camp Bee, near Fredericksburg:

"We are stationed here in the Brigade of Gen. Holmes, by whom our men were inspected a few days ago. The General expressed himself as being fully satisfied with the material of which the regiment is composed. We all have the utmost confidence in him, both as a military leader and a gentleman. One little circumstance is sufficient to illustrate his general character. On our arrival at Brooke's Station, your correspondent, in company with Dr. B., visited the sick of Col. Meares's regiment, who were placed in tents at the depot, awaiting transportation to their new quarters. In a few minutes Gen. H. came to inquire after their condition, and no one could have expressed greater concern for their welfare than he did. Pointing to one who seemed to be suffering most, he said to the nurse, "Carry him into my office, fix a bed for him, and let him remain there until to-morrow." Such evidences of feeling and humanity are truly commendable in any person, but more especially in a military leader, who should see to the sanitary condition as well as the disciplinary training of the men under his command."

NORTH CAROLINA GENERALS.—In giving a list of Generals now in the Confederate service who are natives of North Carolina, we inadvertently omitted Gen. Bragg and Gen. Loring. The former is a native of Warren county, and the latter of Wilmington. Gen. Loring's father was of this town and was a member of the Independent Light Infantry Company (the same now in the First Regiment of Volunteers on the Virginia Peninsula,) between the years 1808 and 1814. His mother was a Miss McCall of this county.

The following is therefore a corrected list of North Carolina Generals:—

Braxton Bragg, of Warren county, and W. W. Loring, of Wilmington, Polk, of Raleigh, Holmes, of Sampson County, McCulloch, of Halifax County, Gatlin, of Lenoir County, and Zollicoffer, of Halifax County.

THE BOARD OF CLAIMS.—We learn that the claims presented to the Board amount to some $850,000, the greater part of which, viz: the County claims, will be reserved for the consideration of the Convention. About $50,000 of private claims have already been reported to the General Assembly; and perhaps from $100,000 to $150,000 more will be so reported before the adjournment. We are informed that the character of the claims is creditable to the State. There have been none that bear a face of fraud. Some little inconsideration, some slight extravagance here and there, is all that has required criticism.

LETTERS ABOUT NORTH CAROLINA.—One or more of the New York papers profess to have a correspondent in Salisbury, N. C., who gives the strangest accounts of pretended events in this State, pretended Union feeling, &c. &c. Some of our contemporaries call upon the people of Salisbury to hunt up, and hang up, the author of those letters. To do so might not be a safe job, as it would doubtless be necessary to look for the author in New York. Some of the papers there are so notorious for getting up letters from all parts of the world, that we are surprised that any one could doubt for a moment that those most ridiculous letters were written in New York, and not in Salisbury.

We see that the latest of these letters is dated Fayetteville. The writer says there is a regiment of Union men organized about here, and ready to co-operate with the Lincolnites. He urges that the notorious Foster be appointed a Brigadier General to command them. This probably explains the origin of this "North Carolina correspondence." It is all Foster's work, we doubt not—written at the North by this infamous Northern scamp.

SHOE THREAD.—A friend has called our attention, and asks us to direct attention of the farmers and their wives and daughters in the up country, to the scarcity of Shoe Thread. There is no doubt that plenty can be made in the interior of this State; and it is wanted, *now*, to make up shoes for the soldiers.

The name of Camp Winslow, we learn, has been changed to that of Camp Edmondston.—*Wil. Journal.*

POPULATION OF CHARLESTON, S. C.—A Census of Charleston, just completed under authority of the city, shows: white residents, 26,859; slaves, 17,535; free colored, 3,769. Total 48,160.

This is an increase of 5,175 over the census of 1860.

SENATOR JOHN W. THOMAS.—The recent visit of this gentleman to New York, the false report of his arrest there, and his explanation in the Senate of the purposes and results of his visit, have excited much remark. We have received a letter on the subject requesting us to call public attention to the fact that Col. Thomas is endeavoring to collect notes, in different parts of the State, which were held in New York, and which it is supposed he has undertaken to collect for a large share of the amounts; or, what is more probable, that he bought the notes, while in New York. We have before us a copy of one of his letters presenting a claim for several hundred dollars, and offering to take N. C. money at par if paid soon.

We have no unkind feeling to Col. Thomas, but suppose that we may do him a service by stating the reports in circulation and giving him an opportunity to meet them. Our correspondent thinks that there is something unlawful in the proceeding.

A CONSPIRACY.—The Greensborough Patriot argues at considerable length against a conspiracy, or rather series of conspiracies, to prevent Mr. Speaker Dortch from going to the war, for which he had so far manifested an intention as to get himself appointed Lieut. Colonel in Fisher's regiment. The conspiracy first developed itself about the time the regiment was to march, when the conspirators insisted that the Lieut. Colonel must stay in the State, as Gov. Ellis had died, and if Gov. Clark should die, the Lieut. Colonel, as Speaker of the House of Commons, must be here to take his place, or the State would be without a Governor—(which it is generally supposed would be a misfortune.) The conspirators prevailed. The Lieut. Colonel resigned, and retained his place as Speaker of the House. But now, the Patriot says, the Legislature having discovered that even the Speaker of the Senate cannot be Governor, and consequently, that the Speaker of the House could not be, the same enemies of Mr. Dortch, (or perhaps a new set,) have been busily endeavoring to elect him to the Confederate Senate, so as to keep him from earning glory in the field. The Patriot protests against keeping Mr. Dortch from the field, and makes the following suggestion instead, which might do very well but for the fact that Judge Person already holds two offices, and it would be too much to impose upon him the labors of a third:—

"Let Judge Person be chosen Senator, (says the Patriot;) for we have seen no evidence that he has evinced any stomach for the fight, or at least since away back last winter, before Fort Sumter was taken."

A TIMELY ARRIVAL.—We learn by letter from Wilmington, that the British schr. Victoria, formerly schr. Louisa of Wilmington, which cleared from that port about five weeks since, with lumber, returned on Friday last from Nassau, with a small cargo of Salt, Coffee, Sugar and Molasses.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—At Kittrell's Springs, on the 29th ult., of typhoid fever, Lieut. S. J. Whitehurst, of Capt. Satterthwaite's Cavalry Company, from Washington, N. C.

At Fredericksburg, Va., on the 5th ult., Edward Lilly, of Beaufort County, N. C.

D. H. Steele, of Company B, 4th Reg't N. C. State Troops, died at Richmond, Va., on the 20th ult., from the effects of measles.

At Camp Hardee, near Falls Church, Va., on the 22d ult., Lieut. W. H. Adams, of the "Mountain Tigers," 11th Regiment. He was a Baptist Minister.

Near Smithfield, Va., on the 31st ult., private T. H. Ross, aged 18, of the Stanly Marksmen, being the sixth death in that company, while the other nine companies in the regiment have lost but six altogether.

At Suffolk, Mr. Green, aged 35, of the Buncombe Rough and Ready Guards, leaving a wife and six children.

Wayne Wright, a member of the Buncombe Riflemen, died at Yorktown, Va., on the 22d ult., of fever.

THE EARTHQUAKE.—The shock of the earthquake on the 31st was felt, (besides at the places mentioned in our last,) in this place, Greensborough, Statesville, Charleston, and other places.

HIGH AUTHORITY.—Sergeant Jencks, of the 2d Maine Regiment, has the credit of a long account in the N. Y. Herald, of his escape from Richmond, where he had been carried as a captive from Manassas, of his wandering for ten days, and final arrival at New York on the 23d, in ten days of adventure by flood and field. We are surprised that Jencks left Richmond, (that is, if we can make up our minds to believe that there is any such person as Jencks)—for he appears to have been upon remarkable terms of intimacy with the Confederate Secretary of War, as the following extract from his statement to the Herald shows:—

"Speaking of the loss of the rebels at Bull Run, Mr. Jencks says he saw an official report from the Confederate Secretary of War, showing that of thirty-six regiments engaged, the loss was five thousand in killed and wounded."

As the Confederate Secretary of War has never published this official report, nor even shown it to anybody but Jencks, so far as we have heard, we repeat that we are surprised at Jencks's running off from so high "a friend at court." We don't think, indeed, that Jencks has done any such thing, but take it for granted that his whole story was made up for an imaginary Jencks in the Herald office. Jencks also "ascertained" that we had 80,000 troops at Manassas on the day of the battle.

There are a variety of statements made by Jencks, showing him to be a remarkable character. One of these, for example, was, that he saw some slaves cutting large timbers, and he at once knew that they were "for fortifications," though he did not speak to a human being, except his companion who escaped with him. He and his companion subsisted for nine days on one loaf of white bread, ten cents worth of soda crackers, half a ear of green corn, and a gill of raw wheat apiece. That will do, Jencks!

NOTES OF A TRAVELLER.—Under this head T. G. Newbill writes as follows to the Louisville (Ken.) Courier:—

It is often asserted by Republican journals that the North is a unit in favor of the war against the South. Nothing can be farther from the truth. I have recently traveled over most of Indiana, Illinois and Iowa, and every place I have been I find some opposed to it, and in some places large majorities against it; and those States are suffering as much from the stagnation of trade as the South possibly can. They are calling it Lincoln's war, and swear they won't pay the tax. Some of their prominent men are making speeches against the war, and if it lasts much longer there will be revolution in those States, in places where, a few weeks ago, men dared not say anything against the war. They now openly denounce it in the same terms that Mr. Lincoln did the Mexican war, as being an unholy, unchristian, unjust abolition war. Many of them say that if they have to fight they will fight for the South, and that they are in favor of letting the South go in peace. I saw one Democrat in Iowa who said he had six sons, and but one fool amongst them. He had volunteered and gone to Missouri.

The fact is, Messrs. Editors, the Lincoln government will be forced to let the South go. The North is ruined now; corn is only worth seven cents per bushel in Iowa and Illinois and every thing else in proportion. I saw one steam mill in Illinois run with corn for fuel as being cheaper than wood, and it will be impossible for the people to pay their taxes. Some of the Northern people think that they can rest secure at home from the horrors of this war, but I know that there is not a town or hamlet in the whole North but what will be visited with the sword and torch if this war goes on. I know what I say—and time only will verify my prediction.

AN EMPTY JAIL.—Be it recorded, to the credit of the Counties of Cumberland and Harnett, that on Wednesday last, the 4th inst., the Jail in this town, which is used in common by the above counties, was without a single tenant, for the first time in seventeen years. Since that time we learn that one individual has taken board and lodging in the commodious establishment. Doubtless he is very solitary, and fully realizes the truthfulness of the adage, that "misery loves company."

P. S. The establishment is again without a boarder.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

Events on the Potomac.—There is a report that the Confederates had captured Shuter's Hill, near the Long Bridge, after a severe fight, in which we are reported to have lost 120 killed and wounded, and the enemy 400 killed and wounded and 300 prisoners. It was so telegraphed from Richmond on the 6th, but Richmond papers of the 7th do not confirm it, and it is therefore almost certainly false. The late skirmishes were intended, and so understood at the North, to bring on a general battle; but McClellan would not accept the challenge, and the Northern papers are praising him as too smart to be caught in such a trap.

The Richmond Dispatch of the 6th says,—

A stirring skirmish took place yesterday in the army of the Potomac. For over ten days our forces have been gradually driving in the pickets of the enemy and closing up our lines, seizing and fortifying strong positions. Having possession of Munson's, Mason's and Upton's Hills, and strengthened them by suitable entrenchments, it was thought advisable to push on in the direction of Arlington and occupy Hall's Hill, a mile further in the advance, where the enemy was posted in some force. Col. Corse's Alexandria regiment and a detachment of the Washington Artillery were dispatched for this purpose. The enemy defended the position at first with some spirit, but soon retired, after a loss of between one and two hundred killed and wounded. The Confederate loss is estimated at about twenty.

The day before, Col. Jenkins, commanding one of the South Carolina regiments, was sent, with Kemper's battery, to look after two regiments reported to be encamped on the other side of the Potomac, in the vicinity of the Great Falls. Col. Jenkins marched 12 miles, starting at 8 in the morning, and reaching his destination the next morning about two hours before day. Waiting for the grey of early dawn, he opened fire on the enemy, just as they were preparing for their morning drill. They made no resistance, but fled precipitately, leaving, it is believed, two or three hundred killed and wounded. There was no pursuit, as the river was too deep to ford.

For now more than a week the glove of battle has been thrown down to McClellan by the Confederate Generals, and as yet he has not dared to pick it up. Five thousand Confederate troops have for ten days been in sight of Washington. The Confederate flag has been flying in full view of the Lincoln Cabinet. What, indeed, has become of the Grand Army?

The Examiner of the 7th says,—

Our troops are steadily fortifying their advanced positions, and extending their lines in every direction. Nothing can exceed the enthusiasm of the troops or their anxiety for battle.

A few days since the balloon came over in the direction of Munson's Hill, where Capt. Rosser, of the Louisiana Artillery, had several rifled pieces. When about a mile off, he fired at it, without disturbing its occupants. Sighting another of his pieces with more care, he repeated the experiment with a better result. This time the balloon disappeared earthwards with startling rapidity, and has not been seen since.

Life in the advance forces is full of stirring incidents. The men have no tents, bivouacing nightly and sleeping on their arms. Few camp-fires are permitted. The long roll is beat sometimes four or five times during the night in preparation for an attack, while the sharp, quick crack of the rifle and musket is heard at intervals through both night and day.

Passengers by the Danville road yesterday report that an engagement had occurred in the vicinity of Gauley river, on Tuesday last, between Gen. Cox's command and the combined forces of Gens. Floyd and Wise, resulting in the complete destruction of Cox's army. The Confederate loss is set down at 800 killed and wounded. It is proper to add that the news is discredited here.

The monotony of the Western news remains unbroken. The last intelligence from General Lee's camp represents him as still in position at Valley Mountain, waiting for better roads.

Rumour has it that the Hon. John Slidell has been appointed special Envoy to France.

The sickness in the army of the Potomac is diminishing. The hospital returns continue daily to make an improving exhibit.

RICHMOND, Sept. 6.—Joseph R. Anderson [proprietor of the Tredegar works,] has been appointed a Brigadier General, and assigned to the department of North Carolina. He embarked on the Southern train this afternoon for Newbern. He is a graduate of West Point, where he obtained a thorough military education. He is of commanding figure, in the prime of life, having just attained his 49th year. An immense quantity of arms and ammunition will follow him.

Gen. Siegel.—A letter from St. Louis says that Siegel and his staff have been mustered out of service. It is generally believed that he ran at the battle of Springfield, and that he has been dismissed therefor.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 1.—The steamer Harriett Lane, which was supposed to be totally lost at Hatteras, has floated again. She lost her guns, however.

The brig Henry C. Brooks, loaded with cotton, turpentine and tobacco, by Andrew Reed of Newbern, N. C., and captured at Hatteras, has arrived here. Her cargo is valued at $60,000 in Newbern, and $80,000 in Liverpool.

Our troops have been busily engaged in strengthening Forts Clark and Hatteras. They have mounted the ten-inch Columbiad brought down the inlet the day before the attack. The place will, doubtless, be permanently held by the Federal troops. It is of immense importance, and can readily be held against all approaches of the Confederates.

On the Defensive.—The city Councils of Cincinnati have taken measures to resist invasion, conferring with the Governor and Gen. McClellan for the purpose. They request the Governor to have 50,000 men *drafted* for the defence of the State

The Philadelphia city councils are also organizing for defence.

Huzza for that! Let us carry the war into the enemy's country, as they anticipate.

Indiana.—Large and enthusiastic meetings have been held in Indiana denouncing Lincoln's war.

The news of the passage of the sequestration law by the Confederate Congress, has fallen like a bomb shell in the midst of the Yankees. It has produced a panic second only to that which hurried their heroic soldiery from Bull Run.—*Richmond Examiner.*

RICHMOND, Sept. 5.—Gen. Albert S. Johnstone has arrived in this city. He ranks in the Confederate army second only to Adj't Gen. Cooper.

Reports are still current about the capture of Rosencranz's army, but they are not reliable.

Passengers by this afternoon's train from Manassas state that the Confederates killed three hundred Federalists and lost twenty on their side, in a sharp skirmish yesterday on the Confederates taking possession of an important hill near Arlington.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 4.—A report announcing President Davis's death originated by the N. Y. Herald's Washington correspondent caused intense excitement.

It is stated that the Unionists have a dispatch from Lincoln repudiating Fremont's negro proclamation. [Afterwards denied.]

Lincoln's letter to Gov. Magoffin concludes thus: I do not believe it is the popular wish of Kentucky that troops be removed from her limits, and with this impression I must respectfully decline your request. I sympathize with Gov. Magoffin in his desire to preserve the peace, but with regret I search and cannot find in your, not very short, letter any declaration or intimation that you desire the preservation of the Union.

A letter dated Maysville, Ky., Aug. 31st, states that boats have just landed from Charleston, Va., and report that Tyler had 2000 men in his command, and of that number only 250 had escaped.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4.—Five Southern vessels were confiscated to-day.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 4.—Cash balances due Southerners by Cincinnati houses have been seized.

SARATOGA, Sept. 4.—James Chapin, of Vicksburg, Miss., has been arrested and Lafayetted.

STOCKS.—In New York on the 3d, stocks continued inactive; "the advance which the news from North Carolina was calculated to cause was quite slight, and was not maintained." N. C. 6's 61½; Virginia 53½; Missouri 41½; Tennessee 43½; U. S. 89.

A BIG FUSS.—At West Chester, Penn., on the news of the capture of Hatteras, it was telegraphed that "the fire bells, church bells, town bells, and car bells have all been ringing for three quarters of an hour."

A Fighting Parson.—We cut the following paragraph, says an exchange, from a letter from the seat of war to the Memphis Appeal:

Parson Rippetoe, a Methodist preacher and Captain of a Virginia company, performed prodigies of valor at the first taking of Sherman's battery, (for it was taken, lost, and then taken again.) He cut the throats of the horses and then engaged Lieut. Sherman in a hand-to-hand conflict with sabres. After a ten minutes' fight, both being accomplished swordsmen, *he severed Sherman's head from his body at one blow!*

This will doubtless be interesting to numerous claimants—and a capital joke for Sherman, who was not on the field.

COUNTERFEIT TREASURY NOTE.—Somebody has already counterfeited the

The Invasion of North Carolina.

FROM THE OBSERVER EXTRA, August 3.

Having received the following interesting letter from a gentleman at Carolina City, we print it in an Extra:

BEAUFORT HARBOR, Sept. 1, 1861. }
Sunday, 10 A. M. }

Messrs. Editors: As thousands of the wildest rumors will be likely to get afloat in regard to the falling of Fort Hatteras into the hands of the Northern troops, I have concluded to give you as much reliable information as possible concerning passing events in this section.

On Wednesday the 28th of August, a fleet arrived off Hatteras and began the bombardment of that place. The fleet consisted of five of the best ships in the Navy and about 20 gun-boats. The ships were the Monticello, Harriet Lane, Wabash, Adelaide and Pawnee. The gun-boats are driven by steam, each about 160 feet long, 28 ft. broad, and carrying 6 guns on each side and a pivot gun at each end, making 14 guns to each boat.

With this formidable fleet, under command of General Butler—of Fortress Monroe notoriety—the attack was commenced and a most awful shower of shell rained upon the Hatteras batteries—it could hardly be called a fort—and continued with intervals of rest, until Thursday near midday when our troops surrendered, having fired the last round of powder. The steamer Winslow, from Newbern, with a supply of powder, arrived just a little too late.

The Confederate force at Hatteras was about 350 men. The Federal force was 4000. The Confederates fought desperately, but having an inferior, temporary battery, with guns badly mounted, and but a scanty supply of ammunition, they were doomed to suffer the worst of consequences. They were nearly all killed and taken prisoners. 12 of them reached the Winslow in boats and went to Newbern, one of whom died on the way, of his wounds. Several others are reported to have escaped in some other way. The loss to us of such men as Andrews and Allen,—both wounded and taken—is quite a loss. Captains Sutton of Lenoir, and Sparrow of Washington, are said to have fought most bravely, but they are now among the slain.

Those who escaped, as well as the spectators, all acknowledge the scene to have been terrific in the extreme. The shells from the ships were thrown in such volleys as to fall like hail, and always fell where they were intended. It is reported here, and generally believed, that many of the citizens of Portsmouth and other parts adjacent to Hatteras went to the assistance of the batteries and shared the fate of the troops. That this is correct I think there is little doubt; to what extent, time will be required to say. Many of the Federalists landed on the beach miles beyond the batteries, and came down under cover of the ships' guns, until they reached the neighborhood of the batteries. There they remained concealed until the white flag was hoisted, when they rushed out, and thus prevented the retreat or escape of most of those who attempted to escape.

The Federal troops are now spreading and getting possession of all the banks and islands adjacent to Hatteras. They took possession of Beacon Island yesterday. This gives them full possession of 20 miles or more of North Carolina Territory. How much they will have before this letter reaches you God only knows, but from the smokes that arise in that direction, we judge that every hour finds some poor man's hearth made desolate and his house in ashes

You can easily imagine the effects of all this upon the citizens of Newbern, Beaufort, and the surrounding country. I have never before realized the full meaning of the word Consternation. With their homes invaded and our troops mostly in a neighboring State, the women and children feel insecure, and as a matter of course are leaving as fast as steamboats and railroads can carry them into the interior; many are compelled to stay because there is no room for them yet to go. The men feel they must necessarily stay to organize for resistance. Hence we witness the sad sight of wives and mothers leaving their husbands and sons to defend the homes, which they can no longer occupy in safety. You that are in the interior, far away from this scene of desolation, should do all in your power to see these exiles from home provided for.

Yesterday morning I witnessed a vast crowd of little sails coming through Core Sound, each little boat bearing away some little family circle, that looked back with tearful eyes upon the smoke of their burning homes. To the rich, who have the means to go where they wish, this is bad enough, but to the poor who know not where to go and have not the means if they knew, it presents a sad prospect indeed. The numerous smokes that are seen in the rear of the retreating families, tells too plainly that this is a war, where fire is to follow the sword. The taking of peaceable citizens as prisoners of war, shows a determination to have the means of exchange for all the real prisoners of war at Richmond.

I am happy to inform you that Fort Macon is in good condition, and with a few regiments to act in concert would effectually stay the progress of the invaders. The Atlantic Female School at Morehead City, suspended Friday. The Military School at Carolina City, suspended yesterday, and the Principal, Mr. Herring, with his older students, is organizing a company and will be glad to receive members from any part of the State. Mr. Herring will make a capital officer.

E. L. P.

Passengers by this morning's stage report that 7 were killed and 27 wounded of our volunteers at Hatteras. Names not mentioned.

A letter from Portsmouth, Va., says that cannon, sent from Portsmouth in May last for the batteries at Hatteras, "were returned a day or two since, never having been considered necessary."

Gen. Huger sent the 3d Georgia Regiment on Thursday and Friday, by steamers from Norfolk to North Carolina.

The following are known to have been stationed at Fort Hatteras:

W. Beaverhout Thompson, Engineer in charge.

Major W. S. G. Andrews, Commandant of the Post.

The portion of the regiment occupying the Fort was attached to the Seventh North Carolina Volunteers, the field officers of which are the following:

Col. W. F. Martin, of Hyde, Lieut. Col. Henry A. Gilliam, of Washington, Maj. Johnston, of Pitt.

THE HATTERAS AFFAIR.

Hatteras Inlet is situated on what is called the North Banks, six miles South of Cape Hatteras, and about 18 miles North of Ocracoke Inlet. These Banks have been in existence from time immemorial, forming a belt of sand-hills from the Virginia line to the Cape Fear River, indented with inlets, and separated from the main land, by Currituck, Albermarle, Croatan, Pamlico, Core, Bogue and Topsail Sounds—these sounds varying from one to forty miles wide. Hatteras, which is connected politically with Hyde County, though separated from it by Pamlico Sound, is thirty miles distant from the main land of Hyde, and is ninety miles distant by water from Washington, and about the same distance from Newbern. At the time the Federal fleet arrived at Hatteras, Col. Martin, the recently elected Colonel of the 4th regiment, was in command, Major Andrews, of Goldsboro', commanding the batteries. From the data we have, the commander must have had some twelve guns, eight at Fort Hatteras, and four at Fort Clark, a small battery recently erected, about three-fourths of a mile North-east of Ft. Hatteras. The guns were all badly mounted, and incapable of being worked to advantage. He must have had one company from Elizabeth City, one from Currituck, one or two from Martin, and perhaps one from Camden.

Col. Martin dispatched a messenger to Beacon Island, for four other companies of his command, which arrived there on Wednesday evening, viz: The Washington Grays, Capt. T. Sparrow, Tar River Boys, from Pitt, the Hertford Light Infantry, Capt. Sharp, and another whose name we have not. With this small force and an inefficient battery, he determined to give the enemy battle. About the time the action commenced, Com. Barron, Col. Bradford, and Maj. Andrews reached there from Newbern. We learn that Col. Bradford remarked, before leaving Newbern, that he knew the fort was indefensible before a strong force, but he intended to defend it or die in the attempt.

The attack of the fleet commenced at nine o'clock on Wednesday, and was continued until sun-down, the two little batteries gallantly replying to them all day. At night the fleet seemed to haul off. We had two or three small steamers lying in sight in the Sound, ready to rescue our brave boys—the whole force might have evacuated the forts on Wednesday night—but they refused to leave, resolving to defend it to the last. The resolve showed their patriotism and their courage, but it was an error in judgment. No one but a consummate blockhead could even have expected or desired such an attempt to be made by so feeble a force and such inefficient batteries against such fearful odds. But the readiness with which cowardly gas-men, who never risk anything themselves, denounce an act of sheer prudence and wise forecast to protect a force against loss of life, no doubt kept those noble fellows there to suffer martyrdom. During the night, the fleet landed from 600 to 1,500 men a mile or two north of the Fort, which cut off entirely all prospect of escape by way of the banks.

The bombardment was renewed on Thursday morning at 8 o'clock, with tenfold vigor. Every means of protection to our men was soon demolished. The guns of the steamers hailed shot and shell incessantly upon them, but our boys stood at their guns returning the enemy's shot the best they could. It is believed several of the vessels were struck, but the superiority of the enemy's guns enabled him to keep off at a good distance. Our companies stood for hours and took the firehail. The little steamer Gen. Hill had arrived, carrying munitions and a few additional men, but it was too late to afford relief. Lieuts. Murdaugh and Knight were wounded and brought off, and some few escaped. On Wednesday the damage done to our forces was small; but on Thursday it was severe. The firing continued till 11 o'clock, when Fort Hatteras surrendered; the guns of Fort Clark having been silenced some time before and taken possession of by the enemy. A gentleman on board one of our little steamers who witnessed the bombardment, describes it as being awfully terrific. When asked if there was any rain there at the time, he replied, "No; nothing but a rain of hell-fire!"

Many of the men and officers were our first young men in the Eastern counties. Beaufort, Pitt, Martin, Washington, Hertford, Pasquotank, and perhaps Camden and Currituck, are in mourning.

We learn that Beacon Island was evacuated on Saturday morning, and that the federal fleet left Hatteras on Friday bound to the Southward.

On Saturday morning Gov. Clark sent down Lieut. Crossan as bearer of a flag of truce, to ask for our dead and wounded.

We learn that troops are being sent rapidly to the seaboard, and that soon a large force will be concentrated at all the important points. All our boys ask is a chance on land at our cowardly enemies, who skulk around to ravage the coast, but who lack the courage to face armies on an open field.

Latest.—We learn from an authentic source that we had only 7 killed in the fort and only 28 wounded. Three have died since. The names of the killed we have not been able to learn. The flag of truce sent down by Gov. Clark by Capt. Crossan, was not permitted to go to the fort, but was met at a short distance, and communicated with. We learn that most of the fleet had left for Old Point with the prisoners, say 850. A force has been left, and two or three vessels, and the Yankees are rebuilding the fort. The houses of the dwellers about the Inlet it is said were consumed by the Yankees.

It is said that Com. Barron was among the wounded. The Yankees took the wounded with them. Mr. V. B. Gilbert, a printer, late of this City, is said to be among the killed.

Ral. Standard.

In an account of the attack by J. C. Warren, Esq., who witnessed part of it from the steamer Col. Hill, we learn that "Five brave boys of Capt. Sparrow's company—Thomas Hardenbergh, J. D. Semptier, Samuel Grist, Allen Grist and Robert Shaw—volunteered to carry powder into the Fort, and were proceeding with it in a small open boat, within range of the enemy's guns, when they were turned back by Lieut. Murdaugh, then coming off in a small boat with his arm badly shattered. Lieut. M., in reply to the question, whether our men were suffering much, said that a great many were hurt. The fire continued for an hour after that with equal, if not greater severity."

Capt. Crossan is said to report that some of the Lincoln fleet sailed North and some South, the Pawnee and five other vessels and a large number of troops remaining at Hatteras. He received the following letter in reply to one from himself:—

U. S. STEAMER PAWNEE, }
HATTERAS INLET, August 1, 1861. }

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your two communications, addressed to the commanding officer of the forces and Commodore Stringham, bearing date August 31st, 1861.

In reply I have to state, all the prisoners taken at this place were taken North in the United States Flag ship Minnesota.

The wounded, with the exception of two, who were not in a condition to be moved, were also sent North in charge of experienced Surgeons.

There are no letters in my hands for Col. Bradford or Captain Barron.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
J. C. ROWAN,
Commanding U. S. N. &c.

THE DISASTER AT FORT HATTERAS.

Who is responsible for the late disaster at Fort Hatteras, by which nearly eight hundred brave men have been consigned to the tender mercies of the Vandal Butler, and by which the oldest and richest portion of the State, with its important Sounds, and the coast thereon, with the rivers running into the Sounds, and the fine farms with millions of dollars' worth of property, are exposed to the ravages of a Vandal enemy? The people have a right to know who is responsible, and we will tell them.

At an early period of the State Convention, which assembled on the 20th of May, Mr. Smith, of Halifax, introduced an Ordinance to raise and equip at once seven thousand men for the defence of the coast. This Ordinance was pressed with great force upon the Convention by Mr. Smith, Mr. Ferebee, Mr. Spruill of Bertie, Mr. Speed, Mr. Pettigrew, Mr. Christian, Mr. Barnes, Mr. Meares, and others—the delegates from the East being almost unanimously in favor of the measure. On the *seventh* day of June the Ordinance passed, by a vote of 58 to 37; on the *tenth* of June a message was received from Gov. Ellis, in which he assured the Convention "that if our batteries" then on the coast "are properly served"—a fact of which he said he could entertain no doubt—"*the power of the United States Navy is not sufficient to effect an entrance into any one of the harbors of the State,*"—and on the fourteenth of June, the Ordinance having been reconsidered, was rejected by a vote of 55 to 50.

The Ordinance was opposed by the Military Secretary, Mr. Winslow, and by others, partisan supporters of the Executive, on the ground that it trenched on the powers of the Governor and Military Board, and would, if finally adopted, be regarded as a reflection on them. The Legislature, under the pressure of the emergency upon that body at its first extra session, had clothed the Governor with unlimited, arbitrary power; and those who surrounded him and profited in various ways by the patronage and honors which he had the right to bestow, were determined that his power should not be controlled or abridged, even by the delegates of the sovereign people in Convention assembled. The result was the Ordinance was defeated, and the sea-coast was left comparatively undefended.

We advocated this measure from the first, both as a member of the Convention and as the editor of the Standard. In our paper of the 12th of June we said: "The Ordinance commends itself to the approval of all—first, *because the exposure of the Eastern Counties to invasion is imminent.* We never expect Lincoln to fight his way through Virginia to the North Carolina line. We believe that every man in North Carolina that can be spared, will rush to the defence of Virginia, and contest every inch of ground with the enemy. Hence, the only point of easy access to the enemy, without a sufficient force to repel him at the outset, *is the sea-board.*" This was our language in June; we regret to say it has become prophecy. We continued for weeks to sound the alarm. We introduced resolutions into the Convention containing inquiries which covered the whole ground of our Eastern defences, but we received from the Executive and Military Board no full or satisfactory response to them. On the contrary, simply because we sought to discharge our duty, and in doing so to co-operate with the Executive and the Board, we were assailed, and our motives were impeached. A depraved public journal in this City, notoriously the mouth-piece of the Board, assailed in gross terms the author of the Ordinance and its supporters in the Convention; and thus in this way, and in all conceivable ways, was the power of the State administration brought to bear to defeat the measure.

Our readers can now see who is responsible for this disaster on our coast.—*Ral. Standard.*

We observe that a correspondent of the Richmond Examiner speaks of the "Military Board of the North Carolina Convention." This is a mistake. The Board was appointed by Gov. Ellis, under authority from the Legislature; and the Convention, shortly before it adjourned, passed an ordinance *abolishing the Board*, to take effect on the 20th of last month. The Board has ceased to exist.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Our State authorities have time and again been appealed to, for a sufficient force to be stationed on our coast to repel invasion. Time and again have they been warned of its exposed and unprotected condition. The Legislature and the Convention have called upon them for statements as to the nature and reliability of the defences there; and the response has always been, that our defences there were strong enough, all along our coast, to prevent a landing at any point by the enemy. In vain the Raleigh Standard, the Newbern Progress, the Wilmington Journal and other journals assured them of their error on this point, and urged an increase of our defences. In vain did Gen. Gwynn, who had been sent especially to examine, prepare and report upon our coast defences, in vain did he apply for more troops there and especially for an increase of the artillery arm of the service. All were disregarded—our great Military Board and others in authority, still refused to move a peg, and insisted upon their hallucination that all creation could not land on our coast.

And what is the result? Why, the very first demonstration made, gives the enemy possession of the most important point on our coast, and turns over some 600 of our brave citizen soldiers as prisoners into their ships. There has been gross, wanton disregard for our safety by those in authority, and an incensed public will hold them to a terrible retribution for their obstinate persistence in refusing to give heed to the many appeals that have been made to them to give better protection to our coast.

But that settlement must take place hereafter. *Now*, our business is with the invaders. They must be driven from our soil, and as many of their vile carcases be given as food for the crabs as we can possibly kill; and our brave soldiers must be rescued from their imprisonment.

Raleigh Spirit of the Age.

FORT HATTERAS.

There seems to be a disposition on the part of our papers and people to underrate the disaster at Hatteras. Let us imitate the Nutmeg-Chinese by all means. The Fort has been taken, many hundred men have surrendered, valuable officers have become prisoners, a large amount of powder has been captured, the most important part of our coast for privateering purposes is in the hands of the enemy, and the gallant North State is now liable to invasion and rapine—still, it is a small matter. It will take 30,000 men to regain the Fort—but that's nothing. What do we want with the Fort? It was built for fun, evidently; else it would have been perfectly manned and supplied with abundant ammunition. Had we been in earnest, some notice would have been taken of the warning given us by Northern papers. But the truth is, we didn't want to hold Hatteras. The sole object in erecting that contemptible fortification was to afford Picayune Butler a chance to retrieve his misfortune at Bethel. Unquestionably, there must have been a determination somewhere, but not in high quarters—to give the Yankees an opportunity to lower Southern price and abate Southern conceit. We have been crowing altogether too loudly of late. It was felt—but not by the government—that this was not good for us. Hence shot and shell were permitted to lie at Newbern and reinforcements were strenuously kept back, until the Fort was captured.

A correspondent of the Petersburg Express has put himself to the unnecessary trouble of exoxerating Col. Walter Gwinn from all blame in this matter. The fact is, no body is to blame. All admit that the Governor of North Carolina is innocent. It would be the height of folly and treason to accuse any member of the Cabinet of negligence in the premises. We who live at the seat of Government know too well the superhuman energy, the sleepless vigilance and the miraculous promptitude of every Department, to entertain for a moment the shadow of a shade of suspicion of any shortcoming on the part of any one nearly or remotely connected with the Administration. "Blame!" The word is singularly out of place in this or any other connection. Since the occurrence of the first railroad accident there has been no use for the word. It ought to be dropped from the English language. During the last twenty years thousands of mishaps, some of them of the gravest character, have occurred, and yet it remains to be proven that any human being was to blame for them. Individuals in private life may possibly be to blame for this or that; but persons holding office—never! As for eminent officials living hundreds of miles from the scene of a disaster, how can they be to blame for it? The idea is absurd.

Picayune Butler can now leave as many men as he pleases in the fort of North Carolina. Of course, we will whip them. Haven't we the greatest abundance of unarmed militia? There is no occasion for alarm? "Nobody is hurt." Nothing is in danger. Let every true patriot continue to repose the most unbounded confidence in the rulers of the Confederacy, and all will be well, even though Newbern, Washington and Charleston should be sacked. A sense of perfect security, a feeling of entire irresponsibility may result from this unbounded confidence. If the people think they are secure, and the Powers that be feel they are irresponsible, what more could any man desire? Let us perfect our government in all its parts by a blind and loving reliance. Let us magnify our victories and underrate our defeats. It is the only way to get along By all means, let us go on pooh-poohing the affair at Fort Hatteras.—*Richmond Whig.*

FAYETTEVILLE
Female High School.

TERMS.

Board per Session of 20 weeks,	$60 00
Tuition in Collegiate Classes 20 weeks,	20 00
" " Academic " " "	15 00
" " Primary " " "	12 00
Incidental expenses,	1 00

Tuition in Music, Painting, Drawing, Modern and Ancient Languages, &c. at the usual rates.

☞ One-half of Board and Tuition required *in advance;* the other half at the close of the Session.

SCHOLASTIC YEAR.

1st Session.—1st Quarter commences 1st October.
" " 2d " " " 10th December.
2d Session.—1st Quarter " " 20th February.
" " 2d " " " 1st May.
Vacation " " 10th July

J. DeB. & T. C. HOOPER,
Associate Principals.

Dec'r 8, 1860. 77tf

EAGLE HOTEL,
ASHEVILLE, N. C., APRIL, 1861.

DEAR SIR: Permit me to call your attention to the EAGLE HOTEL. I have it re-painted; all the rooms are neatly carpeted, and the Hotel is in better order than any other House in the mountains of North Carolina. I am also better supplied with good and attentive servants than any Hotel in this part of the State. I would say to the first class visitors that I am prepared to entertain you, in a style superior to any house in Asheville. Having had several years experience in the business, I flatter myself that I can make your stay at the EAGLE, both pleasant and agreeable.

In connection with this large Hotel, I have a number of new and beautiful

HACKS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES,

That my guests can get at a minute's notice. I will keep a Carriage in readiness for persons that may be desirous of taking morning or evening rides. I assure the travelling public that they will find everything they may desire at the Eagle to make them comfortable.

This Hotel has superior advantages over any other house in Asheville, as the Stage Office is kept here for all the Stages that arrive at and depart from this place.

I would say to families that intend visiting our beautiful town, and expect to remain several weeks, it will be well for them to write and engage rooms, as the Eagle is generally pretty much crowded by the middle of July. As regards charges, I will make them sufficiently moderate to suit the present times.

Hoping to have the pleasure of seeing you at the Eagle, I am yours respectfully,

J. M. BLAIR, Proprietor.

May 1, 1861. 19-tf

SHEMWELL HOUSE,
A FEW DOORS NORTH OF THE MARKET HOUSE.

OWING to the extensive increase of patronage to this House, during the year, I have extended my facilities by the addition of a number of comfortable sleeping rooms, with other important improvements, which will add materially to the comfort and convenience of those favoring me with their patronage.

To those who have been my kind friends and customers for the past six years, I tender my most sincere thanks, at the same time respectfully soliciting a continuance of their patronage, and also the patronage of a large number of new patrons

I have good Stables and a No. 1 Ostler.

P. SHEMWELL.

Jan'y 16, 1860 84-

A Smoking Chimney.

ANY person having a smoking fire-place can have it remedied by addressing me at the Fayetteville Post Office. White Washing, Brick Work and Plastering done in best manner. All my work warranted to be done well or no pay. And if any chimneys heretofore built by me should smoke, they will be altered without charge. DAVID McDUFFIE.

Fayetteville, N. C., March 29. 9-1ypd

NOTICE.

AS I expect to be absent from home a few months in the West, Archibald McLean is my authorized Agent to transact my business until I return.

N. G. JONES.

Dec'r 28. 83tf

$25 REWARD.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on Friday last the 11th inst., my boy VIRGIL. He is probably lurking about the plantation of Mrs. Louisa Hargrove, on Carver's Creek, where he has a wife. I will pay the above reward for his delivery in jail.

G. D. BAKER.

Cumberland county, July 16. 40-tf

CLARK & TURLINGTON,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

WILL give special attention to the sale or shipment of all Naval Stores, Cotton, Flour, Timber, and other country produce. Dealers in Lime, Plaster, Cement, Hair, &c.; and

AGENTS FOR STEAMERS KATE McLAURIN AND SUN.

Refer to: H. R. Savage, Cashier Bank of Cape Fear, Wilmington; Jno. Dawson, Pres't Wilmington Branch Bank of North Carolina; W. H. Jones, Cashier Raleigh Branch Bank of Cape Fear.

Dec. 14, 1860. 79-tf

HEAVY 4-4 SHEETINGS.

THE ROCKFISH MANUFACTURING COMPANY, of Fayetteville, N. C., solicit orders for Sheetings 36 inches wide, 3 yards to the pound. The Goods compare favorably with the same styles manufactured in Massachusetts, and have for many years been sold in the New York and Philadelphia Markets.

C. T. HAIGH, Pres't Rockfish Co.

Fayetteville, June 1, 1861. 27-

LAW NOTICE.

THE Subscriber having removed from Summerville to Fayetteville, will attend the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Harnett and Moore. His office will be at his residence, on Green Street, opposite the Episcopal Church.

His correspondents will please address him hereafter at Fayetteville, instead of Summerville.

NEILL McKAY.

Jan'y 21, 1860 85-tf

JAS. C. McRAE,
Attorney at Law,
Office West end of the Insurance Building,
Hay St., Fayetteville, N. C.

March 26, 1860. 3tf

Dr. THEO. MARTINE,

OFFICE, HAY STREET, opposite the Post Office.
Medical Electricity applied.

Fayetteville, Oct. 17, 1860. 62tf

JOSEPH R. BLOSSOM. CYRUS S. VAN AMRINGE.
JOS. R. BLOSSOM & CO.,
Commission Merchants,
Wilmington, N. C.

☞ Prompt personal attention given to all Consignments, and Cash advances made on Produce to be shipped to other ports or sold in this market.

Feb'y 12, 1861. 95tf

A. M. CAMPBELL,
Auctioneer and Commission Merchant,
—will attend to the sale of—
Goods, Wares and Merchandise, Real Estate, Negroes, &c.

June 24, 1861. 34-6m

FISH FOR SALE.

MULLETS, MACKEREL, and HERRING.

J. W. POWERS.

May 12. 24

MAKEPEACE & McRAE.

HAVE on hand and expect to keep for sale, of their own manufacture, a supply of Brass, Galvanized and common Hooped

JUNIPER BUCKETS;
French, High Post, Cottage and Common
BEDSTEADS;

Spring Mattresses, of new and improved Spring, on hand or made to order of any size: LOUNGES; Spring, Cane, and Wood Seat CHAIRS, of different kinds and patterns; Spring Sofas, Lounges and Chairs, repaired, and covered with Hair Cloth or otherwise; Hoe handles, Bungs for bbls. & Hhds.; Sole, Harness, and Upper Leather, and Plastering Hair.

As we have good Machinery for Sawing, Planeing, Turning, Mortising and Boreing, we can do work with despatch and on satisfactory terms. Persons having work or repairing to do will do well to give us a call. We warrant our work; if it fails, you know where to find us.

Having taken a Store on the East side of Gillespie Street, a few doors South of A. W. Steel, Esq., and having some spare room, we would attend to the storage and sale of any thing that may be consigned to us; and will give special attention to products of this State.

Fayetteville, April 1, 1861. 9tf

JOHN P. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE COURTS OF
Robeson, Cumberland, Columbus and Bladen.

Office at Lumberton, Robeson Co., N. C.

July 5, 1859 29tf

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE FALL SESSION in this Institution will commence on the 17th of July.

An ample and competent corps of Teachers in all the departments will be in attendance. Floral College is proverbially healthy; and, in these troublous times, is as safe a retreat as can anywhere be found. Terms as heretofore. Half must be paid in advance.

DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.

July 3, 1861. 37*tf

LOOK TO YOUR INTEREST.

GENTLEMEN Stockholders, you have all been requested to attend at Columbia, Randolph County, N. C., on the 1st day of October next. There was a resolution passed some time back, authorizing the Agent to advertise and sell the COTTON MILLS and FLOUR MILLS, with other property belonging to the Company. Great bargains to be had for the capitalists, who are respectfully invited to attend, on the 2d day of October next, at Columbia, on Deep River, two miles below Franklinsville, Randolph county, N. C., where the above Mills and premises will be exposed to public sale, the highest bidder being the purchaser. The time and terms made known on the day of sale.

HENRY KIVETT, Agent.

Aug. 30, 1861. 53-*3t

VOLUNTEERS WANTED.
TO YOUNG MEN OF NORTH CAROLINA,

YOUR STATE is invaded, and calls you to arms. I have established my Headquarters, for the present, at Lumberton, Robeson county, and invite the young men of Columbus, Brunswick, Bladen, Robeson, Cumberland, Richmond, Anson, Moore and Montgomery to rally to the flag of their country, hitherto victorious in all pitched battles, and help drive the enemy from our borders. Your services will be accepted either for twelve months or during the war.

In the two-fold capacity of Captain in the army of the Lord and of my country, I propose to lead the men under my command to victory over their spiritual as well as their temporal foes. God and our country! Fellow-citizens to the rescue.

JAMES SINCLAIR,
Col. Commanding.

Aug. 24. 52*4tpd

SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY.

THE undersigned, wishing to get a little nearer the seat of war, will, on FRIDAY the 20th day of September 1861, sell at public Auction, his HOUSE and LOT at Cedar Creek; Household and Kitchen Furniture; such as Bedsteads; Mattresses; Chairs; Tables; Bureau; Carpets; Crockery; Hardware, &c., &c., &c.

Also, two good Ploughs, Hoes, Axes, and sundry other articles, among which will be found something useful for nearly all trades and professions.

I will also sell a portion of my Medicine, such as Salts, Laudanum, Paregoric, Bateman's Drops, Bitters of various kinds, as Quassia, Gentian, Columbo, &c. &c.

I will also sell a very fine MARE, a good COW and Calf, Buggy, Sulkey, and whatever provision may be on hand on the day of sale, including a small lot of very nice BACON; Molasses, Coffee, &c. &c. &c.

To any one wishing to engage in the practice of Medicine, I will sell a bargain. The location is a good one. Last year, when neither Epidemic nor Contagion prevailed, my practice amounted to $1550 75. I have a good stock of Medicine on hand, the office is as good as new, the Dwelling house has 5 rooms and 4 fire-places, all necessary outhouses are conveniently arranged, and there is a never-failing Well of good cool Water in the yard. I will dispose of the entire property on the most favorable terms.

L. W. MARTIN.

Terebinth P. O., Cumberland Co., N. C.

P. S. I shall continue my practice until the day of sale.

Aug. 23. 51*3t-pd

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that at the expiration of three months from the date hereof, application will be made to the Bank of Fayetteville for the issue of a certificate for TWELVE SHARES of the stock of said Bank, in lieu of the certificate of stock lost or destroyed, No. 242, dated 8th August 1850, in the name of Mary Murphy.

JOHN A. MURPHY, Adm'r of Mary Murphy.

Fayetteville, N. C., Aug. 22. 51*3mpd

WORTH & DANIEL,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
Commission Merchants,
No. 2 GRANITE ROW, FRONT STREET,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

DEALERS in all kinds of Groceries, Provisions, Fruit, Liquors, Wines, Cigars and Tobacco.

Solicit consignments of Flour, Dried Fruit, Feathers, Bees Wax, Tobacco, and Country Produce generally. Agents for Howe's celebrated Scales.

D. G. WORTH, N. G DANIEL,
Late of Asheboro', N. C. For the past 7 years with T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Sept. 28, 1860. 57*1y

W. H. ALLEN,
Commission Merchant,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT personal attention given to consignments of NAVAL STORES, COTTON, or other Country Produce for sale or shipment.

April 22. 11-1m*tf

State of North Carolina,
MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term 1861.
Alfred Brower, Ex'r, *vs.* P. K. Myrick.
J. H. Paschal *vs.* P. K. Myrick.

IN the above stated cases, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that P. K. Myrick is a non-resident of this State, and that Executions in favor of the Plaintiffs have been levied on one hundred and thirty acres of land on Bear Creek as the property of the said P. K. Myrick: It is therefore Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying the Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Moore, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in October next, and show cause, if any he has, why the lands levied on shall not be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiffs' demands and order of sale granted.

Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Carthage, 4th Monday in July 1861.

[63*6w] A. H. McNEILL, Cl'k.

School Notice.

MY SCHOOL in the DONALDSON ACADEMY, at HAYMOUNT, will be re-opened on TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1861.

Terms, per Quarter of 10 weeks:

English,	$7 50
Classical,	10 00
Contingent,	25

JESSE R. McLEAN, Principal.

August 19, 1861. 46tf

Fayetteville, Aug. 15, 1861.
HEAD-QUARTERS, CAMP McRAE,
MANCHESTER GUARDS.

A FEW more Men wanted to fill up this Company. Those desiring to volunteer can have an opportunity to do so, by calling on the undersigned at the Store of Starr & Williams, or at the encampment of the Company.

J. M. WILLIAMS, Capt.

Aug. 15. 46-tf

For Rent.

THE Store on Hay Street, between the Crockery Store and D. & W. McLaurin's Store, and at present occupied by them. Possession given 1st September. For terms, apply to D. & W. McLaurin, or to

Hawley & Son.

August 15, 1861. 45-tf

$20 REWARD.

RANAWAY, a few days ago, from the subscriber, our Boy HENRY, a dark mulatto, 28 years of age, weighing about 145 lbs. We bought said boy of Gen. Holmes, near Fayetteville. The above reward will be paid for his confinement or delivery to us in Fayetteville.

J. & N. A. CAMERON.

Aug 14 48-tf

Timber Wanted.

PARTIES having seasoned WHITE OAK TIMBER, from one and a half to six inches in thickness, and from six to twenty inches in width, and wishing to dispose of the same, can find a purchaser by applying in person or by letter to the undersigned at the Arsenal.

JOHN C. BOOTH,
Capt. Ar'y. Comd'g Arsenal.

Fayetteville, Aug. 21, 1861. 50tf

Notice to Contractors.

BIDS will be received at the Office of the Western Rail Road Company, until the 10th of Sept. next, for the Graduation, Bridging and Masonry, on that part of the Road from McIver's Station to Egypt Shop.

For information, apply at the office of the President.

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't.

Aug. 26, 1861. 51-

☞ **300 Laborers Wanted Immediately.**

C. B. MALLETT, Pres't
W. R. R. Company.

August 26, 1861.

Railroad and Post Coach Line
To Wilmington, N. C.

AN ACCOMODATION POST COACH will run in connection with the Wilmington and Rutherford Rail Road, to Rockingham. Richmond co., N. C. Leaving the Sand Hill Depot (Trollinger's) after the arrival of the train from Wilmington, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and arrive at Rockingham to supper. Returning will leave Rockingham on Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings in time to make connection.

Passengers and light freights carried with celerity, certainty and security.

D. G. MACRAE.

August 26th, 1861. 51-3w

GUANO.

50 TONS NO. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO, just received and for sale by

JOS. UTLEY.

Aug. 23. 46tf

JOS. UTLEY,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
Fayetteville, N. C.

June 20, 1860. 25tf

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY IN LUMBERTON FOR SALE.

BEING DESIROUS of removing to an adjoining County, I offer for sale the following property in the village of Lumberton:

1. The LOT on which I now reside, containing 11½ Acres, part reclaimed Swamp, and all very productive, and in a good state of cultivation, surrounded by a plank fence in good repair. The Dwelling house is in thorough repair, (part entirely new,) with all necessary outbuildings almost new, and very conveniently arranged; there is in the yard a Well of excellent Water, and there are on the Lot a great many different sorts of choice Fruits, and good vegetable and flower Gardens. The yard is on a high and healthy situation on the boundary line of the town, covered with a fine grove of natural growth. Altogether, it is believed to be the most desirable situation in the village.

2. The LOT on the corner of the Public Square and the Columbus road, adjoining the Presbyterian Church, containing about One-fourth of an Acre, on which there is a good Brick Office, containing Two rooms, each with a fire place.

3. A part of the LOT on Main Street, adjoining Mrs. Biggs's and Mrs. Daniel's Lots, on the corner opposite to Mrs. McQueen's residence, on which there is a small Building, and the best Well in town.

No village in this section of the country presents at this time, greater inducements to a business man than Lumberton. Pleasantly situated on Lumber River, where it is crossed by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Rail Road, on which the trians now run regularly to that point, it must improve.

The above property will be sold either together, or separately, at very low prices, and on most accommodating terms.

R. E. TROY.

Lumberton, Oct. 24. 67tf

FOR SALE.

ONE Turpentine Distillery and Fixtures all in good order; also, one STORE HOUSE. This is a good place for Trade, and in the midst of large quantities of Turpentine, and near enough Railroad to make a load a day. I am desirous of selling on the most reasonable terms. It is situated on Kill P. Swamp, about four miles East of Newton Grove.

SAMUEL S. THORNTON.

Newton Grove, Sampson Co., Sept 5, 1860. 51tf

A. J. HALE,

LATE of Asheborough N. C., Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Marshfield, Webster Co., Mo., will in future practice his profession in all the Courts of the 14th Judicial Circuit.

Prompt and special attention given to the collection of claims, and all other business of a legal nature in south-western Missouri.

June 30.

State of North Carolina,
COUNTY OF RICHMOND.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1861.
John B. McDonald & others, vs. M. B. McRae & others.
Petition to divide Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, are non-residents of North Carolina: It is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for said M. B. McRae, Duncan McRae and John McRae, to be and appear at the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held at the Court House in Rockingham, on the third Monday in October next, to plead, answer or demur to this petition, or it will be taken pro confesso as to them.

Witness, L. H. Webb, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Rockingham, on the third Monday of July, A. D. 1861. L. H. WEBB, C. C. C.

47*6w] H. H. WEBB, Dep'y Clerk.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS,
DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS OF RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

As a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.

This caution is